

AMERICA WOULD TAKE ARMS PACT FROM LEAGUE

Amendment Filed by United States Delegation at Geneva Convention

BRITISH ANNOUNCE VIEWS ON PUBLICITY

Matter of Publishing Statistics Concerning Arms Manufacture Cautiously Handled

GENEVA, May 14 (AP)—The American delegation to the League of Nations conference for the control of traffic in arms and munitions today officially filed an amendment to separate the arms production from the League of Nations.

By Special Cable
GENEVA, May 14.—The British position regarding the American declaration concerning the publication of statistics of the manufacture of arms and munitions was stated today by Lord Onslow, chief of the British delegation, in guarded terms, saying that his Government was "in agreement with the principle of publicity, so carefully elaborated by the temporary mixed commission in accordance with the terms of reference put before them."

In other words, they regard the matter as outside the competence of the present conference. The co-ordinating committee of the League of Nations, however, passed a resolution in February, stating the opinion that the drafting of the convention on the private manufacture of arms should be adjourned until the results of the present conference were known, and the chairman of the conference made allusion to this in his summary up of the general discussion on publicity, saying that the American proposal had opened up wider vistas, and he would like the delegates to consider whether this might be the subject of discussion at a later date.

The general subject of yesterday morning's debate was whether publicity should apply to exports only or to manufacture and export. The Belgian delegate raised the question of the necessity of safeguarding commercial secrecy. If the licensees were reported by the country granting them before the order was carried through, manufacturers throughout the world would learn of the state seeking to purchase, and would make competitive offers.

The conference at the close affirmed the "general principle" of the publicity of exports, and adjourned the points raised by the absence of certain states to a later stage, when the chapter dealing with general provisions is reached.

FRANCE ON PATH TOWARD PEACE

So Says M. Briand in Discussing European Situation and Relations With Germany

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 14.—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, who consented to receive newspapermen, spoke hopefully of the European situation and particularly of the relations between France and Germany.

Regarding the pact on disarmament, on which depends the evacuation of Cologne, M. Briand said: "It is difficult to set exact dates, but the cessation of occupation will be determined by the good will of the Reich. The allied ministers intended to hold a conference in London, but finally the procedure of an exchange of diplomatic notes was adopted. The matter is sufficiently advanced to foresee an agreement on the text by the conference. Ambassadors, and therefore, perhaps there is no necessity for a voyage to England."

Pact and Disarmament
Dealing with the proposed pact, the Foreign Minister declared: "France certainly does not reject the proposal, but it is necessary that it should know clearly what the Berlin Government means."

"The question of the pact is closely connected with that of disarmament, but nevertheless the two questions can be solved independently of each other."

Upon the attitude of the Little Entente, which desires complete respect for existing treaties, whether in regard to western or eastern frontiers, M. Briand intimated: "This viewpoint is perfectly natural. The treaties have been signed. The Little Entente asks that they be observed. France is in agreement. Germany itself cannot expect to escape its signature."

Question of Arbitration
But with regard to the possibility of a general European understanding, M. Briand is optimistic, and although regional pacts may now be adopted, the Foreign Minister believes that they subsequently will develop something akin to the Protocol of Geneva.

Women, Misunderstood, End Successful World Meeting

Heterogeneous Group's Stumbling Steps Toward Peace Misinterpreted as Pacifism

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The executive board of the International Council of Women is planning the close of one of the most criticized and least understood conventions in the history of the feminist movement. The 250 delegates from 42 countries are packing their trunks with mingled feelings of satisfaction over the results of the meeting and disappointment over what they regard as discourtesy on the part of some persons in the United States.

Meanwhile thousands of men and women throughout the world are asking what it all is about, whether the convention was as "black as it sometimes has been painted, whether it was the dull gray that some of its critics have claimed, or whether it was a shining effort on the part of women unfairly besmirched by misjudgment from the outside.

One of Many Attacks
It is important that any meeting in which organizations representing 35,000,000 women participate should be understood. It is even more important, since the criticisms leveled at this convention are the culmination of attacks made upon a number of national meetings of women in the United States since the war, and it is well that the public should be able to choose between the critics and the criticized, to determine whether certain women's organizations are really not dangerous to the common good.

In the present instance the public has seen a large organization of

TELEPHONE SALE METHODS SHOWN

Official of American Company Questioned at Hearing on Rates

Contract of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company with the Western Electric Company, a subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, for the purchase of telephone supplies was the topic at the hearing at the State House today.

Edward V. Cox, an assistant vice-president of the American company, was cross-examined by E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, which is one of the 137 cities and towns of Massachusetts opposing the increase in rates the New England concern has petitioned. Mr. Cox insisted that the contract contained nothing which would prevent independent companies buying supplies of the Western Electric, even though it is controlled by the American, the parent telephone concern.

Questioned on Contract
Mr. Sullivan asked Mr. Cox where in the contract or any supplements the words "sale," "sell," or "purchase," were used in connection with apparatus manufactured by the Western Electric and which it is required to supply the New England company. Mr. Cox answered that although he had never looked through the contract, he assumed that such words were there because that was his understanding of the transactions. Mr. Sullivan contended that the Western Electric is under obligation only to make available and to deliver such supplies.

Later on, Mr. Sullivan asked Mr. Cox when the New England company sells its stock in order to extend its plant, whether it was his understanding that the money so expended bought outright such plant. Mr. Cox said that it was.

"You were greatly disappointed if this money bought only a use in this plant," said Mr. Sullivan.

Payment of Royalties
As to the payment of royalties by the Western Electric to the American company, for articles which the parent company holds patents upon, Mr. Cox said that royalties were paid only on some which are sold to the general trade.

Mr. Sullivan brought out that the New England company may not sell any articles which the American Telephone and Telegraph holds patents on to other than associated companies without the consent of the A. T. & T. Mr. Cox said that such provision may be in the contract between the A. T. & T. and the New England company, but that it was not observed.

Prevention of Resale
It was Mr. Sullivan's contention that the supply contract between the Western Electric and the New England company gives the latter company the right to call only for such "stocks" that shall be required for ordinary construction and maintenance. He claimed that the purpose of this clause was to prevent the New England company from getting an extraordinary amount of stock for resale. Mr. Cox answered that it was immaterial to the Western Electric what the New England company does with its materials.

Mr. Sullivan brought out again the fact that the associated companies cannot sell certain apparatus without the consent of the parent company. Mr. Cox repeated that this provision was not a "live" feature of the contract between the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and its associated companies.

HALF OF VOTING ELIGIBLES FAIL TO USE BALLOT

Out of Estimated Total of 58,552,000 Only 29,091,212 Recorded at Polls

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Comprehensive figures comparing the number of eligible voters in the country with the number who exercised the privilege of the franchise in the national election last fall have just been given out by the National Association of Federal Clubs with headquarters in Washington. The figures are in the form of a chart, which shows that slightly less than 50 per cent of those eligible took part in the fall election, and point is made of the fact that this is lower than the average of the countries heretofore made.

The chart, which was compiled by Alfred Anthony, director of research of the association, shows that the total of eligible voters in the country on Jan. 1, 1925, 58,552,000, while those who voted in the fall election numbered 29,091,212, less than 50 per cent of the eligibles. Because of the increase in the population in the six months period from July 1 to Jan. 1, there is a greater disparity between the number of eligible voters and the number of those who voted.

Each state's total is shown upon the chart, the figures given being the total of citizens living in the state the total votes cast in the state for President, the vote for the winning gubernatorial candidate, and that for the winning gubernatorial candidate. For example, Illinois is shown on the chart as having a total eligible vote estimated at the population estimates of Jan. 1, 1925, of 3,696,000, the total vote for President being 2,476,067, while the votes for the winning gubernatorial candidate, 1,449,180 and 1,366,496.

Presidential Vote Largest

The space allotted to each state on the chart also shows the percentages of votes cast for all presidential candidates, that cast for the winning senatorial candidate, and that cast for the winning gubernatorial candidate. Thus, to use Illinois again, it will be seen that 60 per cent of the eligible voters exercised the right of franchise in voting for President, while 39 per cent voted for the winning senatorial candidate, and 37 per cent the winning gubernatorial candidate.

The highest vote given for President by any of the states as related to the number of eligible citizens in the state was made by West Virginia, where the percentage was 76. Indiana came second with 72 per cent, with four states, Delaware, Iowa, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, following with 65 per cent. Close to the latter were Utah and Wyoming, each having a percentage of 68. From there the percentages of the various states dwindle to as low as 6 per cent, which is that made by South Carolina, the next to the lowest being Georgia, with a percentage of 11.

Decline in Southern States

Percentages comfortably above the average of slightly over 49 per cent were had by most of the northern and western states, southern states sustaining a strongly noticeable decline from the average for all. Oklahoma, where the percentage was 76, Indiana came second with 72 per cent, with four states, Delaware, Iowa, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, following with 65 per cent.

The "solid south" did not fare well in the number of voters exercising their franchise. The lowest percentage of the eligible voters exercising the franchise, ranging largely between 10 and 20, although North Carolina seems to be comparatively strong in this respect, close to the latter were Utah and Wyoming, each having a percentage of 68. From there the percentages of the various states dwindle to as low as 6 per cent, which is that made by South Carolina, the next to the lowest being Georgia, with a percentage of 11.

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JAPAN AND AMERICA SEEKING TO NEGOTIATE LIQUOR TREATY

Terms Said to Give Right of Action Against Rumrunners—Atlantic Dry Navy Blockade Is Effective

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The price of liquor, going up in New York, is going down in California. The reason is the dry navy's blockade of the east coast's rum row.

Many of the ships, unable to do business here, have sailed for the Pacific coast, where customers are reported to be bringing loads ashore. Some estimates place the value of whiskey landed in and around San Diego within the last 48 hours at \$1,000,000. As a result, the bottom has fallen out of the market in California. Two cutters are reported as unable to cope with six rum ships off southern California.

The Bird Preservation Feature

Of The Christian Science Monitor will be found on Pages 8 and 9.

FRENCH DRIVE RIFFIANS BACK

Operations Are Carried on in Morocco Along Wide Front-Outposts Relieved

PARIS, May 14 (AP)—The Rifian tribesmen who invaded the French zone of Morocco in orders from Abd-el-Krim, were driven back along a wide front in yesterday's operations, according to a statement from the French.

Four besieged French outposts were relieved, and the village of Azouar was captured in a bayonet charge. The retreat of the tribesmen, the statement says, became general at noon yesterday, and the retiring enemy is being harassed by aviators operating in great force.

The village of Azouar was taken at the point of the bayonet and the two French outposts at Bilbare and Darremich, which had been completely encircled by tribesmen for 10 days, were relieved.

The French troops, under General Colombat, advanced in three columns, flanked on the right by cavalry and on the left by the aviation. They first attacked the Rifians on the plains and then, moving behind a rolling barrage of artillery fire, stormed the strongly fortified Rifian positions in the foothills.

The French attack began at daylight yesterday. In addition to General Colombat's heavy advance, a division was executed by Colonel Freydenberg's columns. Moving from his position in the central sector toward the west, this commander relieved two other surrounded blockhouse garrisons at Ammez and Taler.

ANTI-LIQUOR MOVE MADE IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 14.—Resolution urging the Government, in the interest of good trade relations with America, and in the interest of national honor, to do its utmost to put an end to the liquor traffic carried on in British ships to America, was proposed and carried amid cheers by the House of Commons here yesterday.

The chairman, J. D. Jones, in moving the resolution, said he had been three times there since prohibition was adopted and he knew the question of the liquor traffic was one of the most persistent efforts of some British people to defeat America in its enforcement of the prohibition law.

GEN. CHANG TSO-LIN MOVING ON PEKING

PEKING, China, May 14 (AP)—Considerable apprehension exists among the Chinese in the northern part of the country owing to reports that General Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian dictator, is moving troops toward Peking, where the "Christian general," Feng Yu-hsiang, has stationed his forces.

These reports indicate that considerable numbers of the Mukden general's soldiers will soon arrive in the vicinity of the capital, but it is generally believed that Feng Yu-hsiang will allow Chang to occupy Peking without fighting.

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BRITAIN NOW TO PUSH ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE

Viscount Cecil Says Government to Do Everything in Power to Suppress Traffic

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 14.—The British Government will "carry forward with the utmost of its power the suppression of slavery in general, and, in particular, the suppression of the slave trade." These words appear in an official statement communicated by Viscount Cecil to the House of Lords last night.

This statement the Archbishop of Canterbury subsequently said dispels the "air of mystery which has surrounded this subject of late."

Viscount Cecil's main point is that the British Government is acting in this matter through the League and when it desired to supply the necessary information to the League, it has to be observed where Abyssinia is concerned. Abyssinia, the statement continues, has become a member of the League and was given certain assurances about slavery.

Therefore, it is "very right and proper that, in the first instance, the League should look to Abyssinia for information on this subject."

If the League Council, however, desires further particulars, any such request will receive the most "sympathetic consideration."

The British Government will give its representative on the League Slavery Commission, Sir Frederick Lugard, "every scrap of information it possesses," to be used "at his discretion." The slavery question will come before the Assembly in September.

Referring to raids, Viscount Cecil adds that his information is that as regards Kenya, which is directly under British control, there has been no slave raiding within the last year or two, but he will make further inquiries. He repudiates the idea that the British Government is pursuing a "policy of secrecy" in this matter. It desires to carry out Britain's "historic policy," which is that "associated with the name of Wilberforce."

GREAT BRITAIN NOT TO TAKE INITIATIVE IN ARMS CONFERENCE

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—The British Government will not at present take the initiative in calling a world disarmament conference, Premier Stanley Baldwin told the House of Commons today, in replying to a member's question.

Mr. Baldwin said that the League of Nations still has under consideration the question of general disarmament and therefore any initiative on the part of the British Government at this time would not be advantageous.

SOVIET CLAIM UPHELD IN LONDON

LONDON, May 14.—The decision given yesterday by the High Court of Justice upholds the Soviet Government's claim to the documents and furniture on premises in London occupied by the chargé d'affaires of the former Russian provisional government, on the ground that the Soviet Government had recognized the Soviet as de jure Russian government.

Scenery-Hiding Historic Signs Soon to Disappear Along Roads

Other Billboards, Nearly as Familiar, of Too Large a Size, Face Ban in Massachusetts—Various Interests to Test New Statute

Enforcement of the law giving the Department of Public Works of Massachusetts, through the division of highways, the authority to regulate the size and position of signs and posters throughout the State is to begin on July 1. On that date the familiar roadside historic signs, surmounted by great quills and open books, upon the pages of which are printed a few words concerning the cities or towns the traveler is approaching, will be declared outlawed and their raising ordered.

Other signs and posters, too, some nearly as characteristically familiar, and which are beyond the size the new law permits, will have to come down. The raising must be done immediately, else the State will dismantle the signs which have stood for so many years in pasture fields or along ledges, bringing to the farmers tidy sums of money, sometimes half or more of the year's taxes.

Arrives in New York



Keynote View Co., N. Y.
JEAN PARMENTIER
Expert on French Finance to Call Upon Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, and Owen D. Young.

M. PARMENTIER VISITS AMERICA

French Expert Disclaims Any Intention to Negotiate Financial Matters

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Jean Parmentier, French financial expert who in 1921 arranged the \$100,000,000 loan to the French Republic with American bankers, arrived yesterday on the steamship Paris.

Disclaiming any intention to negotiate financial matters, he said he would visit the Vice-President, Charles G. Dawes, and Owen D. Young, whom he met in Europe when he served as French delegate to the commission which evolved the Dawes plan. He said he had come to the United States merely for a vacation.

Discussing the plans of the French Government with reference to the payment of war debts, M. Parmentier expressed confidence that France could balance its budget. Increased taxation, he said, would come on luxuries, such as sugar and tobacco.

Washington Hears France to Begin Debt Negotiations

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Gratification of officials here at news that the French Government will begin within two weeks active negotiations for settlement of its war debt to the United States is tempered only by the absence so far of official advice from Paris.

First news of the development was transmitted in an Associated Press dispatch which said that the Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, and the Finance Minister, Joseph Caillaux, were in favor of reaching an agreement with this country on the debt question within 15 days.

Mr. Parmentier, the cost of constructing apparatus to dismantle the ships would amount to about \$400,000.

Ships' Price Not to Stand in Way, Says Board Chairman

BUFFALO, May 14.—Informed that Henry Ford would buy 400 of the United States Shipping Board vessels, provided the price was reasonable, T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the board, said here today.

"The price will not stand in the way as long as the boats are going into American hands and will fly the American flag," he said.

Mr. O'Connor explained that the price would be fixed by negotiations. In regard to a statement of members of the Shipping Board at Washington, that they had no knowledge of the proposed sale and did not know that Mr. O'Connor had stopped at Detroit, Mr. O'Connor said that some of the members of the board had been brought up at a board meeting.

FORD MAY BUY 400 VESSELS OF SHIPPING BOARD

Offer Depends on Quotation of "Fair Price," Motor Manufacturer Says

FLEET, IF PURCHASED, TO BE DISMANTLED

Government Has Delayed Sale Heretofore in Order to Get American Purchaser

DETROIT, May 14.—Henry Ford will purchase 400 vessels of the United States Shipping Board if the Government will fix what he considers a fair price, according to a story appearing in the Detroit Free Press. The announcement was made by Mr. Ford following a conference with T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the Shipping Board.

Mr. O'Connor is quoted as asking Mr. Ford what he would like to do with his original suggestion, the article says. However, when Mr. Ford informed him that he would only buy the ships to scrap them for junk, Mr. O'Connor suggested that he buy the 400, as it would not cost much more to construct dismantling apparatus to handle the 400 ships than it would the lesser number.

May Retain 30 Ships
Mr. Ford agreed to this, saying that he might retain from 10 to 30 ships for use by Ford industries. If any ships were put in operation by Mr. Ford, they would be reconditioned and equipped as oil burners, the article states.

Despite the tentative agreement, the matter of the sale of the ships to Mr. Ford will not be cleared up for several months, it is estimated. The Shipping Board has been wary of making any agreement heretofore, as it felt if the ships were sold abroad to be scrapped, that promises might be broken and the ships might reappear under foreign flags in competition with American ships.

Dismantling Plant Costly
"The ships were built during the war and most of them were thrown together in a great hurry," Mr. Ford was quoted as saying. "They were for an emergency and consequently many of them were not strongly built and some of the engines put into them were pretty bad."

"We have already purchased three vessels from the Shipping Board," he added. "We took these three boats for pioneering and we know that the cost of the boats is of about 3000 tons. The third, the East Indian, is slightly larger and is now being put into shape for service to Denmark, which we hope will begin about Aug. 1."

Mr. Ford estimated the cost of constructing apparatus to dismantle the ships would amount to about \$400,000.

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SERBIAN DEMANDS SEEN AS EXCESSIVE

ATHENS, May 14.—Greece-Serbian negotiations are entering upon a critical phase according to certain papers, and military circles view the situation with some anxiety. Nea Imera says that army and navy officers without distinction of political creed consider the Serbian demands excessive and in this connection held several meetings in Athens and the provinces, at which it was unanimously decided that the Serbian claims amounted to the loss of Macedonia, where any military activity, secret or otherwise was impossible owing to the close Serbian surveillance.

Important decisions were taken accordingly. An imposing mass meeting was held in Serbian Macedonia at which close Greco-Serbian cooperation was demanded. Official circles regard the situation with optimism.

TECH INSTRUCTOR APPOINTED

Clarence A. Redden, instructor in hydraulics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been selected to accompany a party that will investigate methods of increasing the output of gold from placer mines in Alaska. Mr. Redden, accompanied by two mining engineers from Stanford University, will leave Seattle for Nome on June 3.

REVERE REPORT DRAWS COMMENT

District Attorney Assumes
Full Responsibility for
Its Publicity

Indications were today that the apparent misunderstanding which had arisen between Judge Elias B. Bishop of the Suffolk County Superior Criminal Court and the Grand Jury over the alleged divulging of the private information of that body has been entirely cleared up.

Following the instructions which Judge Bishop gave to the Suffolk Grand Jury against the divulging of secrets of the grand jury proceedings, which this body took as a rebuke in connection with the publication of the Revere financial investigation, Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney, announced that he accepted full responsibility for these stories which were given to the press.

During certain published reports, Mr. O'Brien said that no vote had been taken in the grand jury room giving authorization to make the facts of the Revere inquiry public, but that he assumed the entire initiative. He further complimented the grand jury for the conscientious and able administration of its office.

Discussion by Attorneys
The brief remarks of Judge Bishop were given great significance by members of the bar who chanced to be present, because not only do they indicate the intent of the courts to keep grand jurors within the strict limitations allowed by statute, but show also that the courts do not propose to sanction the promulgation of publicity through the grand jury by district attorneys.

Mayor John Walsh of the city of Revere went before the grand jury to testify regarding the financial conditions of that city. Mayor Walsh had a representative tendered by officials of the Corporations and Taxation department of the State which showed on their face that conditions were deplorable.

Text of Juror's Oath
The oath of office is administered to the grand jury by the clerk of the superior criminal court upon each juror's beginning its six months of duty on January 1 and July 1 of each year. Beyond this oath of office grand jurors are generally conceded by lawyers to be independent except as they are bound by instructions given them in a judicial charge on their first day of service. The oath under which they are sworn is contained in Chapter 277 of the General Laws. It reads, "and the following oath shall be administered to them:

"You as grand jurors of this court, for the county of _____, do solemnly swear that you will diligently inquire, and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge; the

commonwealth's counsel, your fellows and your own you shall keep secret; you shall present no man through envy, hatred or malice, neither shall you leave any man unpresented for love, fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward; but you shall present things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding, so help you God."

KIWANIANS PLEDGE \$14,000 TOWARD POOL

Springfield Boys' Clubhouse
Addition Assured

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14 (Special).—The Springfield Kiwanis Club yesterday pledged its support to the extent of \$14,000 for the construction of a swimming pool in the proposed \$61,000 addition to the Springfield Boys' Club Building. Four members of the club have already subscribed \$4,000 toward the total necessary for the pool's construction.

The Springfield Boys' Club has been serving more than 2,000 boys each year in a clubhouse never intended to accommodate more than 900. The proposed addition will have a capacity for club purposes of 4,000 boys. The swimming pool is to be 60 feet long and 25 wide, with provision for showers and dressing rooms. An additional outside entrance to the pool is proposed, so that it can be used by the 1,000 members of the nearby Girls' Club on certain days, and so that it can be used by adults of the community without coming through the boys' rooms.

The club also announced yesterday the appropriation of \$1,000 for the completion of Kiwanis Hall, the mess hall of the Springfield Boy Scouts at Camp Sherman in Brimfield, Mass. It was also announced that as a part of its community work the Kiwanis Club would donate medals as prizes to the boys and girls taking part in the Hampden County Improvement League work of calf clubs, canning clubs and other "achievement" activities.

ARCTIC EXPLORER TO SAIL ON JUNE 20

AUGUSTA, Me., May 14 (AP).—Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, will sail on his expedition to the North Pole on June 20, from Wiscasset, Me. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster was informed in a letter he received today from the explorer. Two of his airplanes will be taken on to Boston, June 15. MacMillan said, and a third will probably fly to Wiscasset June 19, to be placed on the deck of the vessel there.

DELEGATES TO BE GUESTS
Foreign delegates to the International Council of Women, meeting in Washington, D. C., this week will be guests of honor at a luncheon and reception given at the Hotel Brunswick next Saturday by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the Boston League of Women Voters.

World News in Brief

Chicago (AP).—Routes for four new transoceanic submarine cables, work on which will start at once, have been announced here by the Western Electric Company. The cables will be equipped for improved rapid transmission similar to that employed on the new Italian-American cable. One of the new lines will connect New York and Hong Kong, Newfoundland, and a second line will be laid from there to London. The third cable will link Victoria, Canada, to Suva, capital of the Fiji Islands. The fourth will run from Emden, Germany, to the Azores, where it will connect with the Italian-American cable.

New York (AP).—Samuel Rubel, 46 years old, who came from Russia a few years ago with practically no funds and began peddling ice and coal in Brooklyn, is to head an ice and coal company merger with a capital of \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The negotiations looking to the merger have just become known. He built up a small business, which later he expanded over Brooklyn and Queens.

Pittsburgh—Work has been started by the West Penn Power Company on a hydroelectric plant at Cheat Haven, near the Pennsylvania-Ohio state line. The project, which will be completed late in 1925, will cost approximately \$4,000,000.

New York—A memorial to Joseph Conrad, novelist of the sea, will constitute one of the 13-story annex of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York, it is announced.

Vancouver, B. C. (AP).—Success in the use of airplanes to carry miners and supplies to mining districts near Fairbanks, Alaska, and in the Pacific northwest, has resulted in plans being made here for speeding up a steamship into the Canadian country of northern British Columbia this summer over air routes.

A Comfortable Oxford on a Combination Last

This oxford is lasted a little narrower in the heel than an ordinary shoe would be. The toes are smartly rounded, and will give you never a sense of discomfort. When you walk in a pair of these oxfords the snug fitting, flexible arch harmonizes with the action of your foot and gives you springy, natural support. Wouldn't a pair of these comfortable shoes make a valuable addition to your wardrobe? They are shoes you would invariably select on days when you had a lot of walking or standing to do.

If you do not know the address of your local dealer in these oxfords, write to the manufacturer, Messrs. Cantilever Shoe Co., 412 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cantilever Shoe

SAFE from MOTHS

Moths can not get into this bag. Every year moths destroy thousands of dollars' worth of perfectly good clothes. But not when they are kept in

DUST-NO

SIDE OPENING "MOTH PROOF" GARMENT BAG

The most substantial material, and the most skilled workmanship make Dust-No the finest garment bag obtainable. They last for years! Room for your garments. They are absolutely proof against dust and moths.

They Open on the Side!

No trouble to take your clothes in a Dust-No Bag. The Bag is opened, the clothing put in, the bag closed, fastened! Endorsed by Good Housekeeping and other institutions, and by the finest stores in America.

"Keep your clothes in a Dust-No Bag!"

Four sizes in either of two styles: REG. ENVELOPE OR STEP-INS. \$1.75 to \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE LANE BRYANT COMPANY
24 West 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

Principals in Civic Production of "Aida"



Civic Production of "Aida" to Link 18 Trained Choirs

Beginnings of Municipal Opera Seen in Climax to Music Festival—Presentation Will Be in Concert Form With Second-Act Pageant

Musically and visually the civic production of "Aida" at the Boston Opera House tomorrow and Saturday evenings gives promise of being a splendid climax to Boston's second Civic Music Festival. All the solo parts are to be taken by Boston artists. The chorus comprises 18 trained choirs of Greater Boston besides a large volunteer chorus, all of whom have been rehearsing for "Aida" under John Dunham, since January.

For two months they have been making the costumes, curtains, scenery and other equipment under the direction of Ernest L. Major and Miss Sarah M. Flint, both of the Massachusetts Normal Art School. It was Mr. Major who produced the pageant of the "History of Art" for that school at the Copley Theater last June.

Boston Soloists
Mme. Claire Maentz will sing the role of Aida. Admirably contrasted with her is Miss Rose Zullalian. Rulon Robison, who has the part of Radames, has sung in "Aida" with the Boston Grand Opera Company as the Ethiopian king. Wellington Smith who interpreted Elijah last year has a new role. William Ryder will take the part of Ramphis. James P. Houghton, the king, and Frederick Mulvenny, the messenger.

The chorus and ensemble is made up of choirs drawn from seven or eight nationalities and from different cities and villages of Massachusetts. It includes members of the People's Choral Union, Handel and Haydn Society, Boston Square and Compass Club Choir, Lynn, Gloucester, Medford and Salem Choral societies, Centenary Church Choir, Brookline Choral Society, R. H. White Liberty Chorus, Cecilia Society, Mendelssohn Singers, Philharmonic Choral Society, St. Cecilia Choir, Greater Boston Federation of Churches, Triqua Ensemble and Shepard's Chorus, Houghton & Dutton Chorus, Italian Chorus, German Chorus, Swedish Chorus, Danish Chorus, Lettish Chorus, Dutch

FOR STOUT WOMEN

Sizes thirty-eight to fifty-six

A MAY SALE of Silk Underwear

CREPE DE CHINE, that preferred of all silks for madame's daintier underthings, fashions these lovely garments—specially made and specially priced for the May Sale. In delicate tints of flesh, peach, orchid and green.

NIGHTGOWNS	STEP-INS
Two styles of Crepe de Chine Gowns—lace trimmed and fitted and net-trimmed model.	Crepe de Chine Step-ins, two styles—one is a tailored model—another has lace and embroidery.
Regular \$6.95 \$3.95 value	Regular \$3.95 \$2.95 value
ENVELOPE CHEMISES	HOSIERY SPECIAL
Step-in styles—tailored, tucked and bone stitched; the other with embroidered net medallions.	All silk, full-fashioned Hosiery. Double extra size. Excellent quality. Spring colors and black.
Regular \$3.95 \$2.95 value	Regular \$1.69 \$2.95 value

Other Silk Underwear, 5.95 to 45.00

Lane Bryant

NEW YORK—26 West 39th St., 21 West 38th St.—Just Off 5th Ave.
BROOKLYN—283 Livingston St., 15 Hanover Pl.—Opp. Montauk Thea.

the new drunken driving law, the Boston police officer, before complaint was issued, made inquiries at this office whether or not Vincent had any other record. And, of course, there being no report from the West Roxbury court of the case mentioned above (first arrest), this department filed a written statement which is now a part of the papers in the municipal court, saying that he had no record for operating while under the influence of liquor. This case was continued until May 15.

"If the record had been sent immediately after March 5, at which time the clerk of the West Roxbury court says defendant was convicted, his license would immediately have been revoked as required by law and he would not legally have been driving at the time he was arrested on May 7.

"Care to send in said record may also complicate this case, in carrying out the requirements of the new drunken driver law."

SAFETY CONFERENCE SESSIONS OPENED

State and City Organizations Meet in Boston

Members of the Massachusetts Safety Council and the co-operating city organizations opened their fourth annual state conferences in joint session with the American Society of Safety Engineers at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today. The convention will continue until tomorrow afternoon, and will deal particularly with the problems of industrial and community safety.

Governor Fuller opened the morning session with an address of welcome, in which he gave assurance that the protection of the workingmen in factories and public safety in general was one of the important concerns of the Commonwealth, and that the fullest co-operation of the State should be depended upon.

The speakers included N. J. Darling, manager of the River Works of the General Electric Company, in West Lynn, on reducing lost time; John L. Thompson of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., on "Machine Guards and Increased Production"; and Dr. Leonard Greenberg of Yale University on factory ventilation. E. Leroy Sweetser, state commissioner of labor and industries, presided.

Similar problems were considered at the afternoon session by representatives of numerous Massachusetts industries. Harry R. Sinclair, vice-president of the Worcester Safety Council, was the presiding officer. Tonight the delegates will be entertained at dinner at the Copley-Plaza, at which Malcolm E. Nichols, United States Internal Revenue Collector in Massachusetts, will be the principal speaker. Tomorrow the questions of community safety will be taken up.

PLAYGROUNDS ARE CONFERENCE TOPIC

WORCESTER, Mass., May 14 (Special).—Abolishment of playground apparatus was advocated by some of the speakers, while others favored a continuance of the use of the apparatus for the benefit of children. To present possible circumvention of the new law, Mr. Goodwin conferred with Lewis Goldberg, Assistant Attorney-General, who was of the opinion that in this instance a second count could be brought against the accused and that when the case came before the court the judge could dismiss either and try the accused on one of the counts.

Thus, according to Mr. Goldberg, it would be possible for the court to hold Vincent on the additional count and in this manner carry out the purpose of the statute.

The Vincent Case
In connection with the circumstances surrounding the Vincent case the registrar said further:

"Following the requirements of

CHAMBER REPORT URGES STUDY TO PROTECT SHOE INDUSTRY

Survey Recommends Careful Check-Up of Production Costs, Waste Elimination and Application of Specialized Business Methods

Extensive and highly specialized development of basic business policies is the one way that the New England shoe manufacturer can maintain his supremacy, according to a survey of the shoe industry compiled by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, after a year of investigation and made public today. The results have been published as the first of a series on leading industries of New England.

Recommendations of the committee on the needs of the shoe industry of New England are summarized as follows:

Keener and more intelligent interest on the part of every industrial community, in promoting the prosperity of the industries and workers located within its area.

Adequate transportation service and fair rates.

Better and more scientific marketing methods, in advice and assistance to the retailer, in reaching small and medium selling centers, in reducing selling costs, in market analyses.

Basing piece rates and wages on a fair, careful, fact-finding analysis which considers, not merely the operation or employee concerned but their relations to the entire manufacturing unit.

Elimination or modification of rules and policies insisted on by the worker that restrict unfairly the daily production.

Intelligent Factory Management
More intelligent factory management, to the end that large production per man and adequate earnings may go together—and to avoid waste of time, space and machinery.

There is needed, particularly in organized centers, a policy of mutual understanding and good will between the manufacturers and the workers, making for economic progress and satisfaction.

Taking these needs into consideration, the committee recommends establishment by New England shoe manufacturers of a "Bureau of Facts," the function of which would be to collect and analyze facts for use in working out specific procedures in manufacturing methods, marketing methods and labor policies.

It is believed that the time is ripe for New England manufacturers to take the lead in internal developments that will be of far reaching significance," says the report.

Committee Is Optimistic
In summarizing the survey, the committee is optimistic of the future of New England and has faith in the industry's ability to meet the challenges of the future.

However, rest upon faded laurels. We must always remember that the shoe industry in the United States is highly competitive, that success will come only to the efficient and that the inefficient will be eliminated.

The report continues:
If the community and the railroads will be reasonably co-operative, if the manufacturer will study his market, his selling costs and

methods, and his operating efficiency and if the employee will assist in a broad and mutually helpful consideration of wage and factory problems, New England has little to fear. There is nothing in its geographical location that should impose any considerable handicap.

Such obstacles to success as exist to any material degree, are found in the attitude of the public, the manufacturers and the workers and can be surmounted here as elsewhere.

Industry Over-Developed

At the outset, it should be remembered that the shoe manufacturing industry of the United States is over-developed, if domestic consumption alone is taken into account.

The production of shoes in the United States during 1922 averaged 21.6 pairs per person. The shoe factories of the country have a capacity for turning out nearly 80 per cent more than this actual output.

New England exports more shoes for civilian use than any other section of the country, and is in the most favorable position to handle this trade. At present the volume is not large, but with the sweetening of trade and financial conditions in foreign countries, it should revive, and New England manufacturers are in the best possible position to give such business quick service, and more careful specialization, and can in that way appeal to the foreign purchaser.

List of Committeemen
The survey was drafted by the following committee in conjunction with Sanford E. Thompson, of the Thompson & Lichten Co.; J. Franklin McElwain, chairman, J. P. McElwain Co.; Thomas F. Anderson, of the New England Shoe and Leather Association; Albert N. Blake, Watson Shoe Co.; Frank R. Briggs, Thomas G. Plant Co.; C. H. Jones, Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Co.; Herman E. Lewis of Haverhill; Frank B. Rice, Rice & Sweet Shoes Co.; J. Sweet, Luna & Sweet Shoes Co.; Hovey E. Slagter, F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co.; E. F. Abbott, Cushman-Hollis Co.; Elmer J. Bliss, Regal Shoe Co.

Other committeemen from industries with which they are affiliated are completing surveys of their lines of business, all of which is under direction of the Chamber's Committee on New England Industries. This committee, headed by Howard Conoley, chairman, consists of Charles R. Gow, Charles F. Weed, Robert Amory, Charles J. Bullock, Alfred W. Donovan, George H. Ellis, W. P. G. Harding, Franklin W. Hobbs, Henry P. Kendall, J. Franklin McElwain, Richard S. Russell, Edwin R. Webster and Philip M. Tucker.

JOSEPH LEITER FINED \$500
Joseph Leiter, Chicago wheat dealer, was fined \$500 in the Federal Court here yesterday when he pleaded guilty to one count of an indictment charging him with the violation of the customs and liquor laws. He admitted possession of 585 bottles of smuggled liquor, and Harold P. Williams, United States attorney, not pressed the smuggling charge.

Have You Driven this 1925 Six?

This Coach \$1075
Touring \$890
i. o. b. Lansing plus tax

IF NOT—you will be doing yourself an injustice if you buy any car without driving this Six first!

Recent improvements give it a new performance little short of amazing!

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Lansing, Mich.
Please send me your illustrated booklet.
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Address _____

OLDSMOBILE
Six
PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

JOHN WANAMAKER

once said, "Business-doing has its delights, and it is a mistake when it becomes mere drudgery or skin-flintism. The mere jingle of money in a merchant's till will never satisfy a real man."

This idealism did not seem practicable to many old time merchants but Mr. Wanamaker proved that it was a workable idea.

JOHN WANAMAKER
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

IOWA GOES IN
SECOND SEASON

Coach Kennett Has a Squad
of Likely Aspirants for
the Conference Race

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 14 (Special).—Starting out the second golf season at University of Iowa without a veteran, Coach C. C. Kennett is developing an aggregation of players which he believes will make a strong fight in the conference team championship in June.

Coach Kennett turned out a strong team in his first season at Iowa last year, his quartet being two of the four conference teams, and placing high in the team championships. Capt. P. M. Barton '24, made a strong showing in the individual play, losing out to the "Big Ten" champion in the fourth round.

This season, the Hawkeye mentor has a squad of 10 players in competition for places on the quartet. R. W. Peterson '25, former star Drake golfer and football player, alone stands out among the candidates for the team. Peterson has been playing a brilliant game this spring, and appears assured of competing in every meet on the Iowa circuit. Vernon '25, has found himself in the second position on the team. Vernon thrives on match play, turning in a better card in competition than in practice. He has three seasons before him, and Kennett counts him a most promising prospect.

Five men are fighting an even battle for the other two positions on the team. James McAlvin '25 and C. E. Geman '25 go for the first position, match with the strong Drake team, while the Hawkeyes lost by a close margin, but O. C. Rauch '25, C. S. Gese '25 and Frank Smiley '25 may displace the former in the opening meet of the season.

Other members of the Hawkeye squad are J. Laude '25, who is expected to pilot the team through the 1925 season, left college at the end of the first semester. His loss to the team was a great blow, but the coach is looking forward to 1926, when a strong squad of golfers from this year's powerful freshman team should be on hand.

Iowa's new 18-hole course will see its first conference match May 16, when the Hawkeyes invade Iowa City for the first meet of the year. The scheduled May 16—University of Wisconsin at Iowa City; 25—Indiana University at Bloomington; 26—Northwestern University at Evanston.

June 6—University of Chicago at Iowa City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	10	4	.714
Cincinnati	11	3	.786
Brooklyn	10	4	.714
Philadelphia	12	2	.857
Boston	11	3	.786
Chicago	11	3	.786
Pittsburgh	9	5	.643
St. Louis	10	4	.714

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 4.
New York 3, Cincinnati 0.
Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5.

GAMES TODAY
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH INFELDERS STAR
Excellent fielding by Wright, Moore and Traynor of the Pittsburgh infield gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 5-0 victory against Boston in the opening game of the series, yesterday. Wright, Moore and Traynor made five hits, but at least five hits were cut off by the feature work of the fast Pittsburgh infield. They were everywhere, and their throws to first from every conceivable angle kept the Boston fans applauding roundly. Four runs in the fourth inning by Boston looked good enough to win the game, but the visitors came back in the sixth and tied the score. Greenwich, who hit the five clean hits being made off him in the first inning, hit the score.

Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E
Pittsburgh.....2-0-0-0-2-1-0-0-4-5-2
Boston.....0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0
Batteries—Yale, Kremer.
Greenwich, Graham and O'Neil, Gibson.
Winning pitcher—Kremer.
Losing pitcher—Greenwich.
Umpires—McConnell and Klein.
Time—1h. 45m.

Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E
Philadelphia.....2-0-1-0-0-2-0-0-3-12-0
Chicago.....0-0-0-0-2-0-1-0-1-5-12-5
Batteries—Cartson and Wilson.
Hart and Harnett. Losing pitcher—Kremer.
Umpires—O'Day, Finner and Swenson.
Time—2h. 1m.

WASHINGTON WINS AGAIN
ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14 (Special).—Washington University made it two in a row over the Iowa State College baseball team by winning the second game of the series, yesterday. Washington, 2 to 1. Mothman '25 pitched 2 to 1. The game for Washington, holding Ames to four singles and striking out six batters. Three of the hits were bunched to score Ames only run in the second inning. Mothman was masterful in his situation throughout, and in the seventh, when the visitors had runners on second and third with none out, Mothman retired the next three men easily. The Washington defense also played well. Mothman, ball, turning two double plays. B. C. Cheatham '25 furnished the thrill of the game in the sixth inning when he batted third and then stole home. The score by innings:

Innings: 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 R H E
Washington.....0-1-1-0-1-0-0-0-3-9-1
Iowa State.....0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-1-4-1
Batteries—Thym and Conroy; Berry, Wright and Bolter. Umpire—P. J. Cavanaugh. Time—1h. 50m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
Baltimore.....Won
Jersey City.....Lost
Buffalo.....Lost
Toronto.....Lost
Rochester.....Lost
Reading.....Lost
Newark.....Lost
Syracuse.....Lost

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Toronto 7, Jersey City 4.
Buffalo 2, Reading 1.
Rochester 5, Newark 5.
Baltimore 5, Syracuse 4.

WESLEYAN WINS AT GOLF
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14—Wesleyan University's golf team defeated Amherst over the Springfield Country Club, yesterday, 5 matches to 1. The Wesleyans winning four of the five matches and one of the two foursomes.

WEST POINT TEAM WINS
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 14—The United States Military Academy tennis team defeated Rutgers College yesterday, 5 matches to 0.

Oregon Aggies Are
Leading the Race

Have Yet to Lose a Game
in Pacific Coast Conference
Baseball

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDINGS			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oregon Aggies	10	0	1.000
Oregon	1	1	.500
Washington State	1	1	.500
Montana	0	9	.000

MOSCOW, Idaho, May 14 (Special).—In a battle for second place in the Pacific Coast Conference baseball championship, the University of Washington, today, defeated the Oregon Aggies, 2 to 1, at Seattle. The brilliant pitching of Elmer Tressau '26, for Washington, was mainly responsible for the victory. However, Washington subsequently lost games to State College of Washington and Oregon Agricultural College, while Idaho won from the former and lost to the Aggies. Idaho, playing on its home field, is favored to win today.

With three straight victories in as many games, Oregon Agricultural College leads the conference, displacing a state rival, while Idaho won from the college baseball of championship ship and a good all-around team. The Aggies have a home diamond, and they have an all-star pitching staff.

In the Aggies' first conference game yesterday, they defeated Washington, 2 to 1. The Aggies' first conference game only four hits for two runs, the final score being 2 to 1. R. A. Young '25, veteran O. A. C. left-hander, struck out ten men and pitched a complete game to three runs while the Aggies ran up 16, in their second conference game. Alfred Woodward '26 pitched a complete game, 4 to 3 victory over the University of Washington for their third consecutive win. O. A. C. plays its state rival, Washington State, at Corvallis, Saturday. The Aggies expect to win.

Washington State plays University of Washington today. The former upset calculations by unexpectedly winning the first game with Washington, 2 to 1, yesterday. Eleven errors cost Washington the game.

Idaho meets Washington State in a return game at Moscow, Idaho, Monday. University of Montana opens up against Washington at Seattle Tuesday, and Washington entertains University of Oregon Wednesday.

By the end of next week, Washington, Idaho and Washington State will have finished their Coast Conference series. The Aggies' season will have finished their Coast Conference series. The Aggies' season will have finished their Coast Conference series.

Idaho will win all its remaining games and O. A. C. drop any of its games. Idaho will win all its remaining games and O. A. C. drop any of its games.

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PITTSBURGH
PICK-UPS

Against Boston that the team is strong in the infield and fast on the bases. The excellent work of the three players, Wright, Moore, and Traynor, kept the Boston fans applauding throughout the game. It is surprising that Pittsburgh is as low down in the standing of the league as it is, but it will be more surprising than ever if it stays there.

M. G. Carey of Pittsburgh is still the fast man on the bases that he has always been. He hit a home run yesterday, easily made first base. The art of hitting the ball in just the right place is part of Carey's accomplishments. Generally runs just between the first baseman and pitcher, and is hard to field. Carey is always close behind the ball in its progress toward first base.

There is power in Pittsburgh. The hitting of the club transcends and the fielding exceptional while speed on the bases is a factor in its success. It falls to the pitching staff now to make it a pennant contender. Every fair pitching with its present strength in other departments is all that is really needed.

Home-run hitters have a habit of disappointing Boston fans when they visit that city. Hartnett of the Cubs is the latest. He hit only one home run in his eight home runs he visited Boston, went to 10 times and did not hit a home run. Yesterday, the day after leaving Boston, he hit his ninth home run in the first inning of a straight game that he hit in safely.

Hartnett would have had a hard time putting the ball over the Braves field fence anyhow. He probably wasn't used to the New York Yankee ball, and he subsequently didn't try even to hit the score.

Pitting contests were in order yesterday. Of the 16 teams in the eight games seven made less than seven hits. The Yankees had three hits and one one-hit game.

G. H. Slater of the St. Louis Browns barely missed breaking his mark of hitting in consecutive games yesterday for the third time. He hit safely in the ninth inning of a three straight game that he hit in safely.

Fifty years of baseball in the National League has produced a host of great players. In New York when the Giants meet Cincinnati, Michael, John, and the first ball of the game, John Morrill, Daniel Brouthers, Horning, Thomas, and John Burdick are other former players who have played in the league.

Mark Koenig, star shortstop of the St. Paul A. C. team will be exchanged to the New York Yankees for a home-run hitter. Present arrangements are approved.

Negotiations are under way by the Boston Club to get W. L. Dook on its pitching staff again. Dook is now in the hands of the University of Montana, present refuses to consider returning to baseball. The Superbas need him so much that they may be given an offer which he will accept.

Dominick Thorpe of New York University and will win the diamond pitcher of 1925, when he led the team in pitching. He was given a shoo-out, and he was given a shoo-out, and he was given a shoo-out.

The United States Military Academy has won its sixth straight game, yesterday it lost its sixth straight game. The team is now in the hands of the University of Pennsylvania, won 7 to 2.

Manager Riecke of the St. Louis Cardinals has a different pitcher in the seventh game of the series. In the eighth inning he used three pinch hitters in succession, two of them making good.

ALBIN STERNROOS of Finland, winner of the Olympic Marathon, and A. B. Helfrich, Pennsylvania State College, Intercollegiate Association of America quarter-mile champion, will run in the half-mile to 2. N. Watson '26 of Harvard will be given an appearance in the Yankee Stadium meet under the auspices of the Finnish-American A. C. May 26.

Helfrich will meet Paavo Nurmi in a special half-mile race. Sternroos will meet six leading United States runners in a one-hour race. An attempt will be made to lower the record of Charles Pore, 1:49.24, when he covered 10 miles in 1:49.24 in the 60 minutes.

Gwynn Schoonmaker '25 of New York University will win the mile race, yesterday he won the mile race, yesterday he won the mile race.

Harvard is to be commended for donating the Stadium to the public when it was in the hands of the Harvard Athletic Association. The stadium is now open to the public, and the Harvard Athletic Association is now open to the public.

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PACE SETTERS
TO DO BATTLE

Leaders to Play Two Games
in Missouri Valley Race
for Baseball Title

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oklahoma	10	0	1.000
Nebraska	1	1	.500
Missouri	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
Kansas	0	9	.000

CHICAGO, May 14—Battles between the two pace setters in the baseball championship race of the Missouri Valley Conference attract chief interest among the nine games during the next seven days. University of Oklahoma and University of Nebraska, one defeat, meets University of Nebraska, second with five wins and three losses on Friday and Saturday.

Today Oklahoma finishes a pair of games with Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan which started yesterday with a 1-0 victory for the Sooners. Other games for the period take Kansas State to Nebraska in Monday and Tuesday, University of Oklahoma to Iowa State in Wednesday, and University of Nebraska to Washington University in Iowa State College at Ames on Friday and Saturday.

Superior batting power will be encountered by the Oklahoma nine at Nebraska. The Cornhuskers lead the league in hitting with a team average of .241 on 73 hits. This hitting talent has been combined with pitching of a caliber that has allowed only 24 hits in 246 innings. In the same number of games Coach William Owen's Sooners have scored more runs than any other team in the league, 128 runs in 246 innings.

Two good pitchers will be encountered by Oklahoma in the two shutout games and won other close duels with mastery pitching. The Sooners will have a team average of .241 on 73 hits. This hitting talent has been combined with pitching of a caliber that has allowed only 24 hits in 246 innings.

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SEVEN COLLEGE
TEAMS ENTERED

Virginia Military Institute in
College Polo Tourney

NEW YORK, May 14—The entry of Virginia Military Institute, received yesterday by the Intercollegiate Polo Association, brings the list of teams to compete for the college polo championship at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, on June 13, up to seven. The teams are: Virginia Military Institute, Princeton University, the United States Military Academy, Pennsylvania State University, and Norwich University. The others that have made official entries in the event.

Polo in Virginia has recently undergone a drastic change through the Virginia Military Institute Club, and the "West Point of the South" undoubtedly will send a capable team into the title tournament next month. Although the southerners will have to ride against teams that are more experienced they are optimistic concerning their chances even against the "Big Three" and they are working hard to perfect their teamwork.

One advantage that the Virginia Military Institute has is that the other teams entered in the tournament are the able to start out with a clean slate. The Virginia Military Institute has a long record of success in the polo field. Whereas such teams as Yale and Harvard had to go to Pinehurst, N. C. in order to get some play on the Australian team, Virginia's had favorable weather right at home.

Forty candidates turned out for the Virginia Military Institute polo team at the first call, but this squad has now been reduced to 16. A fairly strong string of ponies is available for the practice matches among the players that are making the strongest bids for positions as regulars are J. M. K. Kellogg, W. M. C. Sanders and C. R. Freeman.

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Superior batting power will be encountered by the Oklahoma nine at Nebraska. The Cornhuskers lead the league in hitting with a team average

RUSSIA BLOCKS ARMS CONTROL

Absence From Conference Nullifies Endeavors of Other Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 14.—It is generally admitted that if the nations are to institute an effective control of the arms traffic, the active co-operation of Turkey and Russia is essential. Apart from Morocco, all the chief markets for contraband arms—the Balkans, Arabia, Persia, Central Asia, China—can be reached overland through these two countries just as easily as by sea.

Turkey, when it signed the Treaty of Lausanne, agreed to participate in a conference on the subject of arms traffic control. Russia, however, has not accepted the invitation to the conference. All the other important manufacturing countries, on the other hand, including the United States and Germany, have done so. Japan, which at first made her acceptance conditional on the participation of Russia, has now withdrawn the proviso. Nevertheless, Russia remains a stumbling block, especially as the draft convention specifically lays down that until Russia ratifies, the convention should remain inoperative.

Control of Arms

The question of controlling the private manufacture of arms, which the conference has also to consider, is in an equally uncertain position, though for a different reason. While there is already a carefully thought-out draft convention for the conference to work upon in regard to control of the arms traffic, private manufacture has so far proved too thorny even for a tentative solution to be reached.

The Covenant of the League of Nations lays down that "the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections," and also enjoins on the League Council the duty of advising "how the evils attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety."

The "evils attendant upon" the private manufacture of arms were set forth in an illuminating passage of the League Temporary Mixed Commission report for 1921. In this document it was asserted:

"That armament firms have attempted to bribe Government officials both at home and abroad to disseminate false reports concerning the military and naval program of various countries in order to stimulate armament expenditure, have sought to influence public opinion through the control of newspapers in those countries, and have organized international armament rings through which the armament race has been accelerated by playing off one country against another. . . . have organized international armament trusts which have increased the price of armaments sold to governments."

Private Manufacture

These passages from the report induced a minority of the League Commission which investigated the arms traffic question last year to demand an international organization to control the private manufacture of arms. They asked further for international control of the accounts of armament firms, measures to prevent members of such firms from exercising undue influence over newspapers, measures to prevent the establishment of "rings," and co-ordination of methods of inspection of all armament factories.

While the majority of the commission apparently believed the charges of the minority to be in the main correct, though perhaps somewhat exaggerated, they did not accept the minority's proposals—largely on the ground that they were impracticable. As one of those who signed the majority report put it to the writer recently:

"What can you do, even supposing armament firms do go to Peru and say: 'Look here, we've just built a splendid battleship for Chile. Don't you think you ought to have one too?' You cannot stop people from talking. The only thing you could do is to make the manufacture of arms a state monopoly."

To my mind, that would be the worst thing that could possibly happen, for then you would get interstate instead of interfirm competition for the custom of armaments. It would be far better if you could induce states to undertake not to manufacture any arms at all, for this is dirty traffic at the best of times.

This is not to say that he felt it would be undesirable to have far more careful watch kept on the activities of the armament firms than is done at present; but how to do so is a problem which he believes will give the delegates to the Geneva Conference plenty of food for thought before they find a solution to it.

BUYERS INVITED TO SHOE EXPOSITION

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 14 (Special).—Under the direction of George W. Langdon Jr. of this city, chairman of the publicity committee of the Boston Shoe and Leather fair, to be held in Mechanics Building, July 7, 8, and 9, an intensive publicity campaign has been launched in an effort to bring more buyers to the fair than have ever attended a similar event in Boston.

Manufacturers in various cities are said to be rallying to the support of the fair, and present indications are that there will be nearly 50 per cent more exhibit space sold this year than at any previous show. A number of changes have been made in the plan this year, one being to bar the public except on the last day, to enable exhibitors to spend more time with the buyers.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



PUBLIC REQUESTS MADE
PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 14.—By the provisions of a will filed here yesterday, the Young Women's Christian Association of this city and the American National Red Cross are left nearly \$75,000 each by Fanny A. Tenny for a permanent fund, the income of which is to be expended for such purposes as may be determined by officers of the respective organizations.

SHEARD'S HAIR SHOPPE
Shampooing, Marcelling and Bobbing
Permanent Waving a Specialty
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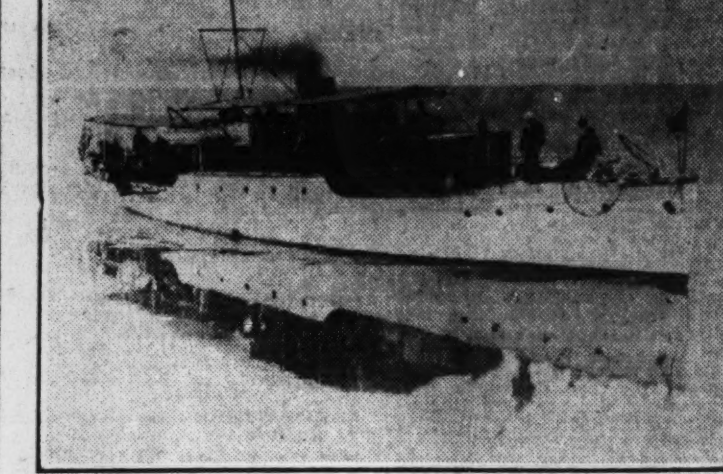
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For more than eighty-two years this store has served the Lynchburg public
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NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
"Founded on Integrity"
New Rochelle, N. Y.

RADIO

Radiocasting Station on Yacht



COMMANDER E. F. McDONALD JR.'s 95-foot yacht Zenith is now being equipped with a one-kilowatt radio-casting station, the call letters of which will be WSAX. This station will transmit on 268 meters and 51 meters simultaneously. The 51-meter wavelength will be used for radiocasting purposes.

So far as is known this is the first private yacht equipped with a radiocasting station, and it will be used during the annual Chicago Yacht Club Mackinac Race as the official "Grand Stand" for the public. The Zenith will accompany the yachts in the Mackinac Race over its 300-mile course from Chicago to Mackinac Island, and report half-hourly the progress of the race.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, MAY 15
GREENWICH TIME
(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)

21.0, London, Eng. (365 Meters)
8 p. m.—Romances of the dance (re-broadcast to 6XN)
21T, Birmingham, Eng. (475 Meters)
8 p. m.—Ballad Concert
48M, Bournemouth, Eng. (385 Meters)
8 p. m.—Russian night
8 p. m.—Night popular program
8 p. m.—Musical comedy
8 p. m.—Blodwen
21D, Aberdeen, Scotland (495 Meters)
8 p. m.—Night popular program
58C, Glasgow, Scotland (420 Meters)
8 p. m.—Band of H. M. Grenadier Guards

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
CNRA, Montreal, N. B. (315 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Program by 30 artists of local and instrumental selections

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CNR, Toronto, Ont. (325 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Studio program by the Queen City Novelty Instrumental Troupe
10:30—Dance music

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (475 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club, 6:30—Program of music, 7:30—Garden talk
8:30—Program arranged by DeLano Cleveland
8:30—Entertainers, 8:30—Continuation of program by Delaney Cleveland
WDWF, Providence, R. I. (441 Meters)
8 p. m.—Lectures and talks of interest by the Faculty of Brown University
WCTS, Worcester, Mass. (265 Meters)
8 p. m.—Crosbie's Military Band, under the direction of A. W. Crosbie
WHT, Hartford, Conn. (344 Meters)
7 p. m.—Miss Laura Gaudet, pianist; Miss Edith Aab, soloist; George Jones, tenor soloist
8:30—Dance music
Emil Heinberger's Hotel Bond Orchestra from the Hotel Bond
WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (279.5 Meters)
6:35 p. m.—Banquet of New York State College for Teachers; address by the president, Dr. Abraham H. Struhsaker; selections by State College Chorus and Orchestra
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WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
8:10 p. m.—Dinner music; Gussie Scott Trio; "Sir Robin Hood Takes a Ride"; by Blanche Ellsworth Wade; entertainers; male quartet; Master David
WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
8 p. m.—Wall Street review, 8:10—Ellie Marion Ebeling, soprano, 8:20—"A Life Time" by Fredrick H. H. Lawton
8:40—Nick Lucas, guitar and songs, 8:55—"The Story of the Discovery of the Child," G. B. Gordon, the University Museum, Philadelphia, 9:15—United States Army Night, 10:30—Beaux Arts Orchestra

WJY, New York City (465 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, 8:15—New York Military Academy Glee Club and Band, 8:15—Current topics, 9:30—Louis John Johnson, baritone, 9:45—Sport talk, 10:15—Giddy and Magee, banjoists
WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Ernie Golden and his orchestra, 7:30—"The Story of the Lady," 8:30—"House of Music," 9:15—Paolo Del Pino, operatic tenor

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Evening R. Y. Y. program, WLS Theatre presents "The World in Radio Drama," De Saurer and Bloomingdale, his baritone soloist, Vincent G. Ford and Glenn Tamm
WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (309.8 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Concert under the auspices of the Glee Club and Orchestra of the Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, Miss Grace Depe, director
WVAF, Kansas City, Mo. (344 Meters)
8 p. m.—Piano tuning in number; speaker from the Kansas City Children's Bureau; the "Tell-Me-a-Story Lady"; the Trio Ensemble, 8:30—Popular music, 11:45—"The Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation players
WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (336 Meters)
7:12 p. m.—Cuddie Semler, soprano; Mr. Timm, tenor; Miss Mary Margaret Leach, soprano; the Williamson Sisters; Reese-Hughes Orchestra
WOW, Omaha, Neb. (455 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program
WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
6:30 to 10 p. m.—Varied musical program
WVAF, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Ralph Fuller's dance orchestra

WCCO, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Dinner concert, 7:30—"Aid for the Farmer," Senator Arthur Capper, 8:15—Baritone soloist, Vincent G. Ford, 8:30—Dance program, George Osborn's orchestra
KYW, Chicago, Ill. (358 Meters)
5:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Joska DeSabbary's orchestra; Paul Whiteman's "Collegians" orchestra; the "Tell-Me-a-Story Lady"; the Trio Ensemble, 8:30—Popular music, 11:45—"The Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation players
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THE HOME FORUM

Glad Youth in the City of Books

IT HAS to be remembered early and late that Dido is only eight weeks of age. The curiosity, impetuosity, and forgetfulness which I find so engaging in her would be intolerable in a cat of mature months, but when I consider how little time she has had in which to learn I am filled with admiration for her accomplishments. Although she does not yet know much, she uses all the time all that she does know and is busy night and day in learning more. This is all that may reasonably be asked even of a kitten with superior advantages and reared, as she has been, in a library. Whatever faults and irresponsibilities, incident to her nonage, may yet be seen, while she will disappear quite soon enough, for no error is more steadily and surely corrected by kittens than that of their extreme youth. Give them only a little time and they try our patience in that particular way no longer.

Young as she is, Dido has already traveled deep into a world beyond my imagining—a world of ten thousand odors I shall never know, a land filled with rustlings and faint rumors, a country of furtive undulations and stealing shadows. While she sits here reading all day long she wanders abroad in that strange land, walking far and far and farther on with each new day, and the things she sees there are as unknown to me as the thoughts I gather from black marks on white paper will always be to her. Where I see a large arm-chair in a dark corner she discovers a yawning cavern filled with comfortable and friendly shadows among which she may lurk, observing the many-colored and surprising world outside through dreamy eyelids; it is a solitude in which she may muse upon her infant past and mighty future without fear of human intrusion, and an ambush also from whence she may pounce upon the hem of a passing skirt or trouser with startling effect. Thus she puts a simple piece of furniture to rich and wonderful uses. The bookcases towering all about her slight figure are so many beehives crag from her elevation, rugged Alps and Andes too steep for mountaineering. Yet I doubt whether she ever looks up at them, for the smell of the lowest shelf has told her that they are probably not good to eat. To a kitten my proclivities it is astonishing to find how indifferent a well-bred kitten can be to a book. Paper and ink interest Dido only when tied to the end of a string and drawn across the floor. Sometimes I think she will never develop true bibliophilic taste, for just now at any rate, she has only this single trait in common with the literary clan, that when I take her out of doors, where she has seldom been, she is terrified and flees to the nearest shadow.

Yet Dido is unquestionably studious. A moment ago she scrambled eagerly up to the window-seat in order to pursue some researches upon the Boston fern which had apparently been postponed until the last possible minute. The fern re-

mind her, no doubt, of her ancestral forests, and it tickles her nose most fiercely. Just before she reached the fern, however, she flew buzzed against the pane, and at this she made two or three delicate passes with a tender forepaw. Then a leaf-shadow caught her attention, and the fly escaped. While investigating the properties of leaf-shadows she suddenly caught sight of her own tail, an object of overwhelming interest in which she may be said to have "specialized," and she was seized by an immense determination to overtake it this time, however frequently she may have failed in former efforts to do so. Her eagerness in the pursuit of learning carried her round and round in four or five dizzy circles until one paw went over the edge of the window-seat and she slipped, scratched, toppled, and fell sprawling to the floor. This, of course, was ignominious in a way, suggesting to me, at least, many a human and at least one mythic parallel; but Dido was neither humbled nor downcast. She had never heard of Icarus. Without manifesting the slightest surprise at the swift conclusion of her studies, she gathered her tiny limbs together and sat down in the exact spot where she had fallen, curling the mysterious tail which caused it all most gracefully about her and settling herself to think things out, "in maiden meditation, fancy free." The finest lady in the land could not have managed the thing better. As she sits there now in the sunshine, eight inches of perfect gravity, such trifles as ferns and flies and leaf-shadows seem quite beneath her notice. The majesty and calm of her great, ancient eyes, and the unbroken hunched upon her. Perfectly motionless, her head slightly tilted in her most becoming attitude, she "forgets herself to marble." I feel that it would be unkind to laugh at this perfection of her dignity, and ungenerous to test the depth and continuity of her mood by tossing her, say, the irresistible ping-pong ball. I know already that her weakness and her charm lie in a certain inconsequence, or call it versatility, of mood. She can be nothing long.

Although I respect Dido's self-reliance, I find her more engaging when she takes some notice of my presence, as when she comes to my chair, paws significantly at my ankle, raises her flower-like face toward mine, and calls up to me in that infant treble which sounds so like the E string of a violin. All this maneuvering is to imply that she prefers my lap for the time being, to her cushion in the sun. I suspect flattery—although she ought to know that I will do all I can for her without these blandishments—but I always succumb. During the first few minutes of her stay with me I turn the pages of my book very softly, but every time I turn her agate eyes half open, until she falls asleep. I do not know how she may feel about it, but I think that these are the best times we have. There is a pleasant contrast in holding this swift and eager creature, so new to the world and so delighted with it, still to a ball of fluff which I can almost cover with my hand.

Such hours as these are exceptional. For the most part Dido and I, although we inhabit the same room, dwell far apart. She sleeps a good part of the time that I am awake, and wakes while I sleep. Very late at night I close the door of her chamber and leave her to her own devices. What they are I shall say, or guess. Once or twice I have looked in upon her in the small hours and seen her weaving back and forth in the moonshine, dancing like a happy wraith to some soundless music of her own; and I have gone away humbled and wondering from what sources, unknown to me, but manifestly sufficient for her needs, she draws her joy.

Already I am looking forward, though with no eager haste, to the time when Dido will sit by the library fire of an evening in mature amplitude, a sage and a savant long before her master. Her studies go forward so much more swiftly than mine, for she contemplates with the colors and smells of books while I have to thread the dry wildernesses within them. After her pupil days are done she will have much time for the meditation which ripens knowledge into wisdom, but I shall always be learning. Very soon, now, she will be regarding my distracted and Banderlog haste in pursuit of learning with the same indulgence I have shown her this morning, with eyes which have looked through the shows of this world and found nothing better at last than quietness and peace of heart. She will see me make a rush at the higher mathematics, forget all about them in two days because of some sudden interest in the acoustics of Cremona violins, unfold my wings toward astronomy, and then drop as she did, as Icarus did, and take to the scribbling of an essay upon—who knows what? When that day of her ripened wisdom and my continued folly comes I hope she will smile, if at all, with the forbearance due from an old companion to another, remembering the irresponsible frolics of her own young days and imagining, perhaps, the happiness of being always, like her master, a youth in the city of books. O. S.

Inspiration

If with light head erect I sing,
Though all the Muses lend their force,
From my poor love of anything,
The verse is weak and shallow as its source.

But if with bended neck I grope,
Listening behind me for my wit,
With faith superior to hope,
More anxious to keep back than forward it—
Making my soul accomplice there
Unto the flame my heart hath lit,
Then will the verse for ever wear
Time cannot bend the line which
God has writ.
—Henry David Thoreau.

Names of strange places I have never seen,
Names of strange places I cannot forget,
Summon my soul with beauty, and become
Each a peculiar bugle far and keen
Calling for me to come.
Melrose. A moonlight sonata of the past—
Refrain of abbey ruins—undertone
Of softly invading verdure—patient stone
Vestured in somber lavenders and
Woven of rains and mists and
Yesterday;
Unceasing it holds no secrets from the stars,
While through its lonely arches
moonlight falls.

The Alaskan Mountains

Ruskin says of great mountains: "They divide the earth, not only into districts, but into climates; and cause perpetual currents of air to traverse their passes in a thousand different states; moistening it with spray of their waterfalls, closing it within clefts and caves, where the sunbeams never reach, till it is as cold as November mists; then sending it forth again to breathe lightly across the slopes of velvet fields, or to be scorched among sun-burnt shales and grassless crags; then drawing it back in moaning swirls through clefts of ice, and up into dewy wreaths above the snowfields."

The beauty and force of this description must strongly appeal to those who have visited the stupendous land masses—the Fairweather, the McKinley, and the Alaskan mountain ranges—which extend in an immense semi-circle of more than a thousand miles from the Sitkan region to the end of the Alaskan Peninsula.

In their abrupt rise from the sea, in their length as an unintermitted mountain chain, in their contiguous areas of luxuriant vegetation and utter desolation, in their striking contrasts of volcanic lava and arctic snows, in the extent of their overlying and debouching glaciers—the Alaskan mountains offer wondrous aspects of nature, unmatched within an equal area by any other mountain masses of the world.

Not are all Alaskan mountains of one class, or of uniform pattern. The routine tourists see the forested, purple-peaked and snow-touched mountains of the Inside Passage and the smooth-based, naked sierras of Lynn Canal. Beyond lie other and more striking types: the towering summits of ice-clad Fairweather, the jagged-peaked, ice-beat St. Elias Alps, the huge mass of Wrangell, the graceful, rounded, green slopes of Kodiak, the symmetrical volcanic cone of Pavlov, and the majestic, snow-crowned American monarch—McKinley.

The Coast range, consisting of the Fairweather and St. Elias Mountains, has a mean altitude exceeding ten thousand feet, and includes within its limits the most remarkable and extended glacier fields in America. Though of higher average elevation than the St. Elias group, the Fairweather range is of more limited area. Its principal peaks are La Perouse, ten thousand seven hundred and fifty feet; Lituya, eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and Fairweather, fifteen thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet, all rising as it were from a very sea, their steep declivities covered by great glacial sheets. The beauty and splendor of these mountains are beyond description and in the mind of the writer, unsurpassed. Mrs. Higginson writes of them:

"In all the splendor of the drenched sunlight, straight out of the violet, sparkling sea, rose the magnificent peaks of the Fairweather Range and towered against the sky, great snow mountains rising from the land have ever affected me as did that long and noble chain glistening out of the sea."

However, the St. Elias range is still more remarkable through combination of glacial fields and mountain masses. There are in this range nine peaks whose elevation exceeds ten thousand feet. Mt. Logan is the highest, nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-nine feet, but as it is not visible from the ocean St. Elias, eighteen thousand and twenty-four feet, is the dominating feature of the landscape, and is visible under favorable conditions about one hundred and fifty miles from the sea. Its base, washed by the Pacific Ocean, the main peak springs precipitously upward. Stupendous in its environment, as well as in its height, St. Elias has a description. On its approach its beauty is enhanced by a bordering belt of pure white, the Malaspina Glacier, which follows the shore line for nearly seventy miles.

Of St. Elias, Russell wrote: "At length the great pyramid forming the culminating summit of all the region burst into full view. What a glorious sight! The great mountain seemed higher and grander and more regularly proportioned than any peak I had ever beheld before. The white plain formed by the Seward Glacier made an even foreground, which gave distance to the foot-hills forming the western margin of the glacier. Far above the angular crest of the Samovar Hills in the middle distance towered St. Elias, sharp and clear against the evening sky. So majestic was St. Elias that other majestic peaks scarcely received a second glance."

Mrs. Higginson considers the Wrangell Mountain views from Copper Valley "unsurpassed in the region. Mount Drum, sweeping up splendidly from a level plain, is more imposing than Wrangell and Blackburn (from two thousand to four thousand feet higher). Glacial creeks and roaring rivers; wild and fantastic canons, moving glaciers, forges of royal purple bloom, green valleys and flowery slopes, the domed and towered Castle Mountains, the lone and majestic peaks, cascades

The Call of Names

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In silver bars. No incense on the air—
Yet down the empty aisles go wandering winds.
As spendthrifts will, bestowing here and there
Snatches of wild rose-fleeced from neighboring fields—
Such souvenirs the name of Melrose yields.

And "Lauterbrunnen." "Nothing but spring" it means;
So everywhere in this secluded valley
Are falling waters breaking in powdery mist.
Is not this emerald vale an overture
With pasture preludes in adagio strain
Leading the pilgrim gently on until,
Confronted with the Jungfrau's loveliness,

Stunned with the crashing symphony of heights
That cradle ancient snows, he faintly would rest
A while on Lauterbrunnen's quiet breast?

Clovelly. How the name like a reveille
Cleaves night from dawn and climbs the stairs of morning?
There is flutter of lark's wings in the word,
And breath of clover, and a cheerful scolding
Of common levels; even the cobbled streets
Go quaintly up and up with little warning
In gay crescendo of staccato steps.
I close my eyes to see green English lanes
All bright with flowers and fresh with recent rains.

Such quietude. And then a warbler weaves
A song of vines that climb to cottage eaves,
Ambitious honeysuckle spending gold,
Adventurous roses, and the manifold wild themes a hidden songster loves to pour
From summer hedgerows near a cottage door.
And so—Clovelly, Melrose, Lauterbrunnen,
Will call and keep on calling me until
Some day I go with thoughts like homing birds,
Let me sing now the magic of these names—
Let me sing now, lest then I find no words.

Eva May Kinney.

There are three front rooms in the little house, occupied by three persons of varied occupations.
In the lowest room—a semi-basement—a man makes music. He keeps it in the tips of his fingers, and when they touch the ivory keys the sound flows through the area windows and out into the street. Sometimes he catches it on paper and sends it into the world; and sometimes he only sings it in his thought and keeps it secret, hidden away, just for himself.

In the top room, where there is a large skylight, a man makes pictures, and lives in a world beyond the walls of the little house. So much that it is lovely is painted there that it hides the bare walls and the hard chairs, and glows in shadowy corners. He gives his pictures to folk outside, and helps them to appreciate what they already possess.

In the middle room a woman makes bread and cakes and homely things, and polishes her copper pans, and always wears a cheery face and a clean white apron. And when it is growing dusk of an evening you can climb up or down the stairs, as the case may be, and sit for awhile in the rocking chair and watch the clever hands at work on the pastry board, and smell the delicious newness of scones fresh from the oven. There is a low round stool at the side of the hearth, and when the last cake is done to a turn and is cooling on the grid, she will sit there for a brief space with her floury hands resting in her apron and her face aglow with the firelight; and a cricket will chirp beneath the hearthstone, and an evening wind will rustle in the chimney; and then you will find that all the music of peace, and all the color and harmony of repose, are gathered together just there—gathered into one little kitchen.

There are so many different kinds of artists in the world.

Three Artists



Evening in Guam, Marianna Islands

The Southern Cross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I know a tropic isle yonder,
A tiny jewel, set in tinted seas
Where soft winds croon, and vagrant sunbeams polish
Their golden armor in the tall palm trees.

I close my eyes, and lo, there comes a picture—
Bright emerald sounds, swift harbin-
gers of dawn,
Blending like rich-hued silks, let down a curtain
Velling the fastly sinking sun from sight.

I see a stately mountain, silhouetted
Against the sky, while nestling on its breast
Still moonbeams sleep, and like a
The Southern Cross shines out above its crest.

Iris V. Zea.

Crickets

All night the crickets chirp,
Like little stars of twinkling sound
In the dark silence.

They sparkle through the summer
stillness
With a crisp rhythm:
They lift the shadows on their tiny
voices.

But at the shining note of birds that wake,
Flashing from tree to tree till all the
wood is lit.

O golden coloratura of dawn!
The cricket-stars fade slowly,
One by one.

—Leonora Speyer, in "A Canopic Jar."

spraying down sheer precipices—all blend into one grand panorama of unrivaled inland grandeur.

The Alaska Range forms the southern boundary of the Yukon Basin, and extends from the International Boundary (where the mountains are named Nutoin) westward, in a semicircle, to the region west of Cook Inlet.

South of this range are the Chugach Mountains, of which Muir says: "The entrance to the famous Prince William Sound disclosed to the westward one of the richest, most glorious mountain landscapes I ever beheld—peak over peak dipping deep in the sky, a thousand of them, icy and shining, rising higher, higher, and yet beyond another, burning bright in the afternoon light, purple cloud bars above them. Purple shadows in the hollows, and great breadths of sun-spangled, ice-dotted waters in front."

The Aleutian Range, which extends southwest from Cook Inlet to the end of the Alaska Peninsula, is composed of typical volcanic cones—Major General A. W. Greely, U. S. A., in "Handbook of Alaska."

„Langsam zum Zorn“

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER Apostel Jakobus erteilte einen Rat, den jedermann beachten und sich zunutze machen könnte, als er sagte, wir sollen „langsam zum Zorn“ sein. „Denn“, fährt er bedeutungsvoll fort, „des Menschen Zorn tut nicht, was vor Gott recht ist.“ Paulus warnt uns auch vor dem Zorn, indem er ihn mit anderen üblen Neigungen in gleiche Reihe stellt, so oft er von Dingen spricht, die man meiden soll. Die meisten Leute sehen jedoch Zorn und Groll nicht als Verbrechen gegen Gesundheit und Sittlichkeit an, sondern entschuldigen sie gewöhnlich, vielleicht deshalb, weil diese Fehler nahezu allgemein sind. Dass aber Zorn ein Verbrechen gegen Gesundheit und Sittlichkeit ist, ist längst anerkannt, selbst von denen, die nicht den Anspruch erheben, Religionslehrer zu sein. Ein hervorragender Arzt hat sogar gesagt, dass Zorn wegen seiner Wirkung auf das Zellengewebe des menschlichen Körpers zu den Krankheiten gerechnet werden sollte. Wer so denkt, wird eines Tages zu dem unvermeidlichen Schluss kommen, dass jede Krankheit mental ist. Groll und Hass sind mächtige Krankheitsursachen. Sie sind glühendes Verderben, und verdeckter als Zorn arbeiten sie im Geheimen und haben ganz unerwartete Wirkungen an ihren Opfern zur Folge.

Was kann also das Heilmittel der Ungerechtigkeitsannahme sein? Ohne allen Zweifel muss es Liebe sein. Offenbar beruht diese Liebe nicht auf einem materiellen Sinn von Schöpfung sondern auf dem Verständnis von Gott und Seiner geistigen Schöpfung. Sie ist die selbstlose Liebe, von der Johannes spricht, wenn er sagt: „Wir wissen, dass wir aus dem Tode in das Leben gekommen sind; denn wir lieben die Brüder.“ Johannes sagt offenbar die gesundheitsbringenden Eigenschaften der selbstlosen Liebe, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft sie von uns allen verlangt. Diese selbstlose Liebe unterscheidet sich von der menschlichen Liebe darin, dass diese oft selbstisch ist, da sie, während sie in einem Falle zu lieben beanspruchen kann, in einem andern Falle hasen kann, weil sie die wahre Schöpfung Gottes nicht sieht. Die selbstlose Liebe aber sieht und kennt nur Gott und Seine Idee und urteilt nicht nach den körperlichen Sinnen. Daher spiegelt die selbstlose Liebe die göttliche Intelligenz wider. In dieser Weise führt die Wahrheit den Christlichen Wissenschaftler zu der Erkenntnis, dass der Mensch das vollkommene Bild oder die vollkommene

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"Slow to wrath"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Apostle James, in giving advice that might be heeded with profit by everybody, tells us to be "slow to wrath." "For," he adds significantly, "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." Paul also warns us against anger, classifying it with other evil propensities whenever he speaks of things to be avoided. Anger and resentment, however, are not looked upon by most people as crimes against health and morals, but are usually condoned, possibly because these faults seem well-nigh universal. That anger, however, is a crime against health as well as morals has been acknowledged for a long time, even by those who do not assume to be teachers of religion. An eminent medical authority has even said that anger should be classified as a disease, because of its effects upon the tissues of the human body. Some day they who so believe will be led to the inevitable conclusion that all disease is mental. Resentment and hate are potent causes of disease. They are smoldering destruction, and more subtle than wrath, working secretly and bringing about results wholly unsuspected by the victims.

Now if resentment and revenge were the enemies only of the human body, matters would be bad enough; but they are the enemies as well of all law and order, and therefore of the peace of the world. Society today seems to be very much in the grasp of resentment, behind which we find a great sense of injustice. Analyzing the situation we find injustice, hatred, resentment, and revenge all working for the destruction of the peace, health, and spiritual progress of mankind, individually and collectively.

What is one basis of this belief in injustice and its resultant troop of errors? Is it not a belief in the reality of matter? Is it not the conviction that matter is the sustaining substance of man and the universe? If there were destroyed at once all faith in the reality and paramount necessity of matter, would not anger, hatred, and revenge cease, having no foundation to uphold them? Then one thing which is fundamentally wrong with this monstrous sense of injustice and resentment, in which the world is seemingly engulfed, is the belief that matter is real and is the creation of Spirit. God. But God could not create that which is so wholly the opposite of Himself. Infinite Spirit could not create or conceive of a single material concept, since all evil is the concomitant of matter. This alone excludes matter from the realm of Spirit. God's creation being wholly His manifestation, it must be like Himself, altogether good. What all mankind must learn is that Spirit, or Truth, and not matter, sustains

Idee des Geistes ist. In dieser göttlich vollkommenen Idee gibt es nichts zu fürchten und nichts zu hasen.

Der Christliche Wissenschaftler weiss auch, dass in dem geistigen oder wirklichen Welt Gott, das Gute, allerhaben regiert, und dass darin kein Raum für Hass oder Ungerechtigkeit ist, weil Gott allmächtig und allgegenwärtig ist. In ihm gibt es keinerlei Widersprüche. Diese entspringen einzig und allein dem Zeugnis der menschlichen Sinne. Wenn wir also in Übereinstimmung mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft erklären, dass das geistige Verständnis von der göttlichen Liebe allen Zorn und allen Groll—samt der in diesen Worten eingeschlossenen Ungerechtigkeit—überwinden kann, so behaupten wir etwas Wahres; und jedermann kann sich auf diese Art die Wirklichkeit der Christlichen Wissenschaft beweißen. Dadurch wird er, hier auf Erden, in das Himmelreich, die geistige Harmonie, eingehen.

Ist es also nicht offenbar unser aller Pflicht, dem Hass und dem Groll zu widerstehen, indem wir allein in Gott und Seine Schöpfung als wirklich sehen? Mrs. Eddy sagt in „Die Knechtschaft des Menschen unter der unarmherzigsten Herren—unter Leidenschaft, Selbstsucht, Neid, Hass und Rache—wird nur durch einen mächtigen Kampf überwunden; und sie fährt fort: „Hier ist die Christliche Wissenschaft das unumkehrbare Alibi, das die Schwachheit des sterblichen Gemüts Stärke verleiht—Stärke vom unsterblichen und allmächtigen Gemüt—, und das die Menschheit über sich selbst hinaus zu reinen Wünschen emporhebt, ja, zu geistiger Kraft und zum Wohlwollen gegen die Menschen.“

Our Land

My youth and age are one in me
(There is not time as we know time)
Of clock and calendar and year;
There are no miles to go, no steps to climb.

We see and hear, all-swift, all-far,
For God is all this Other Place,
God and the briefest flower, the oldest star!

O sometimes we reach through
With human eyes and hand
To all of this, and know
That once more we are in our own real land.

This is a show,
This little three-wayed prison where
We go,
And waving veils called Present
and called Past
Dream-woven lock us fast.
Come! We shall break this painted
game at last,
Here is our own real sky!
(O how wonderful God's grace,
How long, long-known His face!)
—Margaret Widdemer, in "The Other Place."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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WILLIS J. ARBON, Editor

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Bird Conservation Program Presented by Dr. Hornaday

Tree-Planting Campaign Among One of Plans Advocated After Survey in Many States

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 14.—Dr. William T. Hornaday, campaigning trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, in discussing bird conservation needs with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, expressed the belief that much can be accomplished to counteract the heavy inroads made on feathered creatures by planting, among other items, trees, shrubs and annual plants to furnish them with food at all seasons of the year.

"Any naturalist," he said, "who discusses the status of our American song and insectivorous birds, their abundance and their permanence in anything else than an optimistic vein is certain to be taken to task by the optimists, who claim that those birds are well protected and rapidly increasing."

Covers Nation in Survey

"I have, during the last three years, traveled several times between New York and the middle west, and made one winter vacation trip to and through the southwestern states from Kansas and Louisiana to southern California. In the latter section I canvassed the country by automobile from San Diego to Santa Barbara."

"During those peregrinations I took due account of the seasons in which they were made and of the bird life that should have been seen. Throughout all of those travels I have been in turn surprised, shocked and depressed by the scarcity of bird life of all kinds, and the resultant disappointment over the failure of my most reasonable expectations. Too much time and space would be required to go into details regarding the birds I did not see and which would have been seen had the birds been really plentiful. The scarcity included not only the useful song and insectivorous birds, but also the crows and blackbirds, hawks, quail, shore birds and wild fowl."

"In the face of such desolation as I have seen, thought quickly revert to the causes thereof. The first answer is the spread of population and intensive farming. The increase and spread of population, the automobile and its load, the destruction of cover for wild birds, and, finally, the clean sweep from the fields in autumn of all crops that birds could feed upon, are among the fundamental causes of bird scarcity in America. To these must be added the nest-robbing practices of the crow and the grackle, the catching of birds by predatory cats and free-ranging dogs, and the shooting and poisoning of non-game birds by aliens. These constitute additional factors of destruction."

Bluebird Disappearing

"Of the bluebird, Mr. Miner says in his book, 'Jack Miner and the Birds.' They have decreased over 95 per cent the last 40 years, but when I was a boy they were as common as the robin is today. And he mentions a 16-year old girl who has camped out every summer for the longer period of her life, but never yet has seen a bluebird."

"In view of all the handicaps on song and insectivorous birds of America, it is cause for wonder that any of them remain alive in the United States."

Farmers Have Big Problem

"The farmers and horticulturists of the United States are engaged in a continuous hand-to-hand struggle with insects of a hundred different kinds for the possession of every apple, peach and pear, every pound of grain and every rose that attempts to bloom in the garden. From the time the first tender leaves of the apple tree begin to unfurl until the last crop item is harvested in the fall, it is spray, spray, and now in many places the

poison sprays are destroying the insectivorous birds by poisoning their natural food."

"And what is to be done about this to promote the increase and permanence of the birds that fight the insects in our behalf far more effectively than we can do it ourselves?"

Tree-Planting Campaigns

"My first answer is one which I should like to send across the American continent, and to the remotest corners of our country. I say the American people must at once enter upon a great campaign for the planting of an immense number of trees, shrubs and annual plants to furnish food for our feathered friends. The American people have not even yet scratched the surface of this situation."

"Albert C. Benninger, commissioner of parks for the borough of Queens, New York City, has recently given orders for the planting of 10,000 Russian mulberry trees in Forest Park to supply food for the birds. This tree fruits early, its fruit ripens throughout a period of nearly four months and many species of birds are very fond of it."

"Millions of Russian mulberry trees should be planted immediately by the bird lovers of America," declared Dr. Hornaday in conclusion, "and hundreds of thousands of farms should be posted against all shooting, and converted into bird sanctuaries."

MOOSE HILL BIRD SANCTUARY IS 'HOME' FOR MANY FLOCKS

Thousands of Persons Make Pilgrimages to Sharon, Mass., for Study of Songsters and Their Haunts, and the Varied Flowers, Shrubs and Trees

By HARRY GEORGE HIGBEE.

Superintendent, Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary

At the Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary in Sharon, where thousands make pilgrimage each year to study our native birds, flowers, trees and other wild life, the coming of spring and the return of the birds is always eagerly looked for. As eagerly, too, it seems certain to one who has studied their habits for more than 30 years—do they return to their accustomed haunts.

On a fine March morning we look out to see a song sparrow feeding at a winged shelf and a bluebird calling softly from his perch on one of the bird houses. Undoubtedly they are the same birds which left us in the late fall. The little numbered aluminum leg-bands positively identify them when they come into our trap feeding cages. They have wandered far, though they have not changed since last they left us, excepting, yes, the bluebird surely seems a trifle bluer, and the song sparrow a bit brighter. Perhaps they have "spruced up" a little for their home-coming—for the instinct of home is strongest in these little creatures, as it is in all living beings.

Return of the Birds

We begin to look for returning birds here in January, for though it may not be generally understood, there is a decided movement among certain birds even in the winter months. Of course, there are many which never leave us here, and there is not a day during the entire year when birds of several species may not be seen feeding at our window shelves and feeding stations.

Our purple finches and goldfinches increase and begin to sing during January and February. The little screech owls call softly and the big barred owl hoots loudly and defiantly: both will soon be nesting. The red-shouldered hawk returns early in March, and his shrill, exultant cry may be heard all through the day as he soars majestically over his beloved hills. Before the snow has disappeared from the woodlands our woodcock has returned to his favorite clump of alders and birches.

Air Full of Songs

Even as I write, the white-breasted nuthatches are busy going in and out of their nesting box on the old apple tree; a score of tree swallows dart and twist and twitter through the air in many directions, and already many are nesting. More than two dozen other species may be found close by, and the air is full of sweet calls and bubbling songs.

The opportunities for bird study are but a part of the privileges offered to all lovers of the "great out-of-doors" at the Massachusetts Audubon Society's Moose Hill Bird Sanctuary. The flowers are blooming for you here. Spicebush, and marigold already deck the hillside and the swamps with gold, and many of the silver blossoms are hidden in the woodlands. The trees are budding—perhaps many that you do not know. The blossoms of the elm, the swamp maple, the willow and the poplar are exceedingly beautiful when studied closely, and all have meaning and a part in this vast, intricate,

wonderful life which blossoms forth in the springtime.

There is probably no place in New England which duplicates our sanctuary. Not only are all forms of useful wild life protected here, but efforts are being made to establish and increase for purposes of study and preservation of the species native flowers, trees and shrubs, as well as the birds, and by the use of our six miles of trails to allow of close observation without disturbance of these interesting forms.

Upward of 1000 trees and shrubs numbering more than 100 species and varieties, and selected with special reference to the attracting of birds, recently have been set out here—this valuable feature being made possible through the generosity of Mrs. Augustus Hemenway of Canton. We have also a "demonstration forest" of 1000 white pine—little trees set out last year which should not only grow more beautiful and valuable as the years go by, but which should remain as a living example to those who would save our forests.

Within our large exhibition room may be studied books, pamphlets and educational exhibits of many sorts relating to nature subjects. Bird houses, feeding devices, charts and other material may also be procured here. Advice and help is free and may be obtained on all phases of nature study. We are here to help, and our sanctuary is maintained solely for its altruistic and philanthropic work.

Bird Conservation in Europe Gains at Luxembourg Meeting

Continental Campaign to Save Song Birds Started by Delegates From Many Nations—Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, an American, Leads Movement

NEW YORK, May 14 (Special Correspondence).—In the little duchy of Luxembourg, a continental campaign to save the song birds of Europe has just been inaugurated.

The leader in this movement is an American, Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies and chairman of the International Game Protective Association.

Under Dr. Pearson's leadership representatives of many of the European countries met early this month for a three-day conference to discuss the best methods to put an end to the enormous traffic in song birds which flourishes in Europe.

In a statement made just before he left New York City for the conference, Dr. Pearson said that in 1923 450,000 skylarks were exported from Belgium to France for food.

"But this is only a small part of the total," he said. "It is estimated that in Belgium alone 10,500,000 song birds were shot. The money which the Government received for permits to shoot these birds amounted to 600,000 francs."

"It is to rectify such a condition that the conference has been called by the two or three small organizations in Europe whose members are aware of the dangers of the situation. Few people realize that such a course consistently pursued, will eventually destroy the army of small birds which form the farmer's best protection against predatory insects."

Before leaving here, Dr. Pearson had on display a device with which the unwary birds are decoyed into traps—a small box equipped with an electrical mechanism, which keeps three fans in constant motion. These fans are studded with tiny mirrors, which scatter the sunlight in a thousand small spots over the landscape. The birds are attracted by these spots and swoop down in great numbers, only to be netted or shot by the hunter.

Game in Europe, Dr. Pearson said, is regarded as private property, rather than something which belongs to everyone who wants to take a gun out into the woods and kill. The owner of the land has the same legal right to game on his land as he has to his chickens or horses or cows. He and he only can shoot it. Furthermore, he can sell it in the market place, and it brings him in a substantial revenue.

England and America. Naturally, therefore, he is not going to shoot without restraint, and

eventually wipe out his game entirely. This would be poor economy. In consequence, he hunts wisely and sees to it that he always has an active breeding stock to replenish the supply of wild life. The result is that game is plentiful all over Europe.

"In America," on the other hand,



DR. T. GILBERT PEARSON
An American Who is Leading a Bird Conservation Movement in Europe.

game birds are public property," he added. "Anyone who can get a permit can go and shoot. If the stock is destroyed, it means no economic setback to the hunters, for they cannot sell game in the markets. It is merely a little inconvenient, since they will have to go a little bit farther away for their shooting."



BIRD KRAFT HOMES

Children and Birds, Happy and Joyous, Have a Common Language



Upper Left—Child Making Friends With a Young Robin.
Courtesy Moore Hill Bird Sanctuary, Sharon, Mass.

Upper Right—Warning Notice on Federal Bird Reservation, Indian Key, Fla.
Courtesy National Association of Audubon Societies, New York City

Lower Right—American Crossbill.
Courtesy American Museum of Natural History, New York City

EASY TO FIND BIRD TENANTS

Mr. Packard Gives Directions for Making Houses That Attract Them

With the annual spring migration still in progress, the opportunity is now at hand to attract the birds to the home and to shelter them in houses which may either be attached to the exterior of the residence or erected in near-by trees.

"Birds rarely pay attention to the architectural," Winthrop Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society and author of numerous books on bird life, explained today in giving advice on the construction of bird houses.

Continuing, he said:

Almost any kind of a box will do. One made out of six old shingles is quite as likely to attract birds as the most elaborate structure. One of the most successful bird-houses I ever put up I made out of an old-time "salt-box" with a bluebird-size hole in it. I nailed it on the peak of the shed roof and it was not long before a pair of bluebirds had started to build in it. Do not put up tin cans or other unsightly structures. Make your handiwork attractive to man as well as to the birds.

I think 3/4-inch pine is best to build with, though any wood will do. A good size is 4 1/2 inches square at the bottom, 8 inches deep, with a round entrance hole 1 1/2 inches in diameter near the top under a projecting roof. Such a house is good for bluebirds, tree swallows, nuthatches, downy woodpeckers, and other hole nesting birds of similar size. Wrens and chickadees will often use this size. If you wish to let the wren in and keep the sparrow out, make the hole 3/4 of an inch in diameter. The wren will squeeze in and the sparrow cannot. An inch and an eighth will let in the chickadee but the sparrow has difficulty. All dimensions given are inside.

For larger birds make your box 12 inches deep and 8 inches square. The entrance hole should be 2 inches in diameter. That will suit the larger woodpeckers and the crested flycatchers like it. So do starlings. A hole 2 1/2 inches in diameter with the floor dimensions of the box increased to 8 inches square makes a good home for screech owls, sparrow hawks and wood ducks.

Simple, serviceable designs for bird-houses are the best for the birds. The hole should always be near the top, sheltered by the roof overhang and big enough for the birds to enter.

With the foregoing simple rules in mind you may exercise such ingenuity in ornamentation and architecture as suits your fancy. Do not paint inside. Outside you may use such colors or stains as you please. The birds will not mind it. I think soft grays or browns are best.

Bird-houses should be put up six to fifteen feet high in sun or light shade, never in deep shade or deep

woods. Face them away from strong winds or driving storms. Set them upright or if on leaning limbs on the under side, hole facing down. Fasten them securely. A little clean sawdust or similar chaff in the bottom is liked by the birds, especially by the woodpeckers. Early in the spring is best, but any time of year is a good time to put them up. You may trust the birds to find them.



"WHAT cheer! What cheer!" trills the cardinal, his small heart fairly bursting with song, and all the other birds echo his gladness, in flutelike notes of purest joy. Cheery songs of birds, gay flowers, bright butterflies, cool leaves—what happiness they bring to us all!

How would you like to have the wonders of nature brought right into your very home? The gay colors of bluebird, oriole and tanager; the dainty charms of wild flowers that spring up so magically in the woods and decorate the waysides so charmingly; the flashing wings of multi-hued butterflies?

Do you know that as you sit in your easy chair at home you can be transported in fancy to the very heart of nature's wonders? That you can enjoy all the beauties of the out-of-doors—the songs of the birds, the perfumes of the flowers, the fragrance of the green meadows?

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BIRD KRAFT HOMES

EARLY SPRING HASTENS VISIT OF MIGRATORY BIRDS TO NORTH

E. H. Forbush, State Ornithologist, Discusses Ability of Feathered Ones to Sense Direction—
New Species Appearing Daily

New England this year has experienced one of the earliest migrations of birds to the north, many being fully a month ahead of the customary season, and some, perhaps, setting new records by their advance appearance, according to Edward H. Forbush, Massachusetts state ornithologist and widely known lecturer and writer on birds.

Wild geese, he added, were observed in this section as early as the first of February. Usually they do not reach this far north until March. "The most prolific migration ordinarily will take place during the first half of May," Mr. Forbush said, "and occasionally will continue in varying degrees until June 15. The early flights this year are probably due to the warmer weather, which has been quite appreciable this spring."

"The Cape May warbler and the Tennessee warbler are now to be looked for in shrubbery in moist places, or along woody river-bottom lands. Sometimes they come into the orchard or the village street. The olive-sided flycatcher is seen in swampy woods above some pond or stream, or in a near-by hill pasture or orchard, while the crested flycatcher fits and flits in old neglected orchards near the woods."

The chief value of birds in the general plan lies in the great part

that they have in maintaining a biologic balance—a part that cannot be filled by other creatures. Like many other organisms, they are ordinarily rather impartial of choice regarding food, and they forage wherever food is to be found, be it for the common welfare. Nevertheless, birds exercise some choice and fill a special place. Their position in one respect is unique. Their structure fits them to perform a certain function—that of a swiftly moving body of police, adapted to sweep rapidly over the surface of the earth and assemble quickly in hosts wherever most needed to combat abnormal outbreaks or irruptions of animal life.

A swarm of grasshoppers appears, and birds from far and near concentrate upon them. This facility of movement renders birds serviceable, in clearing the earth of offensive decaying animal matter, for many are scavengers. Quantities of fish are cast upon the shore, and thousands of sea birds come sweeping in from wide waters and far shores to devour them. Birds are particularly suited to perform such services in nature (1) by their wonderful power of flight, (2) by their remarkable vision, (3) by their capacity for consuming and assimilating food, and (4) by their propensity to wander.

The principal service of birds to agriculture consists in the prominent part that they play perennially in the control of insect pests.

SCHOOL CHILDREN BUILD BIRD HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 8 (Special Correspondence).—By adopting a textbook on conservation, for use in the schools, Alabama has taken a distinctive stand for the teaching of conservation. The recently published "Elements of Conservation," by Garard Harris, has been authorized as a supplementary reader in the sixth grades.

An outstanding feature of conservation as taught in the Birmingham and Jefferson County schools is the construction of bird houses, a result of this project being an annual exhibition of bird houses held in Birmingham.

The 1923 exhibition, at which 500 bird houses were displayed, was promoted by J. M. Faris, supervisor of manual arts in the Jefferson County schools, who in this undertaking had the support of the executives of the third district Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs.

A number of the houses were made by girls who displayed as much skill in handling saw, hammer, chisel, and plane as did the boys, and, in some instances, more artistic sense.

One of the houses that attracted much attention was started by the Tarrant city school last spring, but was never completed for the reason that a wren somehow found its way into the workshop and built its nest in the unfinished house. The box was placed on exhibition with the nest still in it.

BIRD CONSERVATION MEANS TREE SAVING

LINCOLN, Neb., May 8 (Special Correspondence).—Bird conservation means tree conservation. To preserve the trees, we must take care of the birds.

Birds eat millions of insects—insects feed upon and destroy vegetation.

Authorities are agreed that if we were deprived of the services of the birds, the earth would soon become uninhabitable.

At this time of the year particularly, the schools are stressing the value of birds. The children should be encouraged to make and put up bird houses. Good houses can be made from scraps of lumber and old boxes, even tin cans.

Arbor Lodge, at Nebraska City, the home of J. Sterling Morton, father of "Arbor Day," is now a bird sanctuary.

He appreciated not only the economic value of birds, but their cheerful songs, their lovely beauty, and with Henry van Dyke, I believe he would say these lines:

These are the things I prize
And hold of dearest worth:
Light of the sunbeams' smiles,
Comfort of the slight hills,
Shelter of forests,
Comfort of the grass,
Murmur of little rills,
Sound of the stream that swift
And, after showers,
The smell of flowers
And all of the good brown
And best of all, along the
Friendship and mirth.

School Children to Provide Bird Houses in City Parks

Minneapolis Citizen Enlists the Support of Manual Training Students to Meet the Shortage of Nesting Places—Crops Protected From Insects

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 8 (Special Correspondence).—A practical demonstration of the friendship for birds, which is so much needed in order to protect these important

friends of man from their many enemies, is found in a movement started recently in Minneapolis. A public-spirited citizen and lover of birds, becoming aware of a shortage of good nesting places for them, encouraged the co-operation of the City Park Board with the manual training departments of the public schools, to the end that several hundred bird houses have been constructed and placed at points of vantage throughout the city. Many of these houses have already found tenants.

The increasing number of noxious insects forces upon the United States a problem to be met in the most effective way. The most useful allies which the agriculturist has in the orchard, farm or garden are the birds which make their summer home in its vicinity. They are the most faithful defenders of the farmer's crops, and, accordingly, deserve that every effort possible be made to promote the increase of their numbers.

One of the reasons why so few birds nest about suburban homes is lack of suitable nesting places. If this deficiency be supplied, the local

bird population will greatly increase in numbers. Nesting places safe from the house cat and predatory birds are pretty sure to be occupied, if they are ready in season.

When the urge of the nesting instinct comes, however, birds will not wait, but will seek a locality where a favorable home site may be had. There are few communities which could not profitably undertake the practical and altogether beneficial movement of supplying homes for migrant birds.

BIRDS TO GET HAVEN AT EGG ROCK ISLAND

In line with its long-established policy of bird protection the Massachusetts Legislature has voted to retain and equip Egg Rock Island, near Nahant, as a refuge and sanctuary for wild birds. As a tribute to Henry Cabot Lodge, whose home overlooked this spot, it will be named after the noted Massachusetts Senator.

Sponsored by Governor Fuller, the Egg Rock Island bill provides that steps shall be taken at once to convert the property into a suitable home for both migratory birds and those who will be more likely to remain there for a longer period of time.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Word From Sky Island

By MABEL S. MERRILL

Part II

HARLEY looked at the boat vanishing down the bay and then at John. "Shall we give it up, old man, and not try to deliver Pearl over to Tatty of the lighthouse? We're willing to leave it to you. If you vote to go on, I suppose I could get one of those fishermen to take us out to the light in his motor dory."

"All right," said John stoutly. "But I'll have to take this dog with me and bring him back. Every time I move he is right at my heels, whimpering for fear I'm going to leave him."

"We'll take him if Pearl will agree to ride in the same boat," laughed Harley. "But we shall have to try to find this fellow's owner when we get back, so you may have to give him up."

"That's why I'm going to have a good time with him as long as ever I can," returned John. "He's mine right now, anyway."

A dory was easily found and they were soon off. Elouise sat in the stern with Pearl, the pet lamb huddled close to her. Evidently it was not to her taste, for no sooner had they reached deep water than there was a cry and a splash. Pearl had jumped overboard.

The Rescue of Pearl

They swung the boat around and tried to pick her up. But the noise of the engine and the motion of the boat flustered her. She floundered about just out of reach, and Harley was wondering if he must plunge to the rescue when, from the prow of the boat, something else went overboard like a flash. The Snowflake dog, with his ears up and his eyes like two points of fire, had watched the struggle in the water till he decided that it was time to do something. Pearl was too fat to swim well, and besides, her fleece was getting heavy with water. But the dog got hold of her collar and held her head up till they could rescue her.

"We seem to be in for adventures, such as they are," remarked Elouise ruefully, as she received the dripping Pearl in the stern of the boat, while John, at the prow, hugged the dog, regardless of showers of salt water.

Pearl consented to keep fairly quiet for the rest of the voyage, though she was clearly very uneasy. She looked the other way with an injured air when John spoke to her from the opposite end of the boat, where he sat with his new friend, it was as if she said that she could never think the same of him again after he had deserted her for a mere

radio in the sky.

At last Sky Island loomed ahead of them, they studied the great white tower of the lighthouse, and in the hollow behind the two keepers' garden between them two white houses with windows looking out on the nearest one came into view.

They, whose sharp eyes saw in all details, "Say, man must have a melancholy disposition or he wouldn't have built that place was too handsome for anybody but owls to live in."

There was only one safe spot to land on Sky Island. That was up a little cove on the more sheltered side. The motor dory made for this cove, but her skipper, "Cap'n" Haynes, was not very familiar with the place, and besides, his attention was suddenly distracted by Pearl's bounding up with a wild bleat of excitement as she saw the land ahead. The captain did not see the sand bar just below water at the mouth of the cove. The dory, driven forward by her powerful little engine, plowed deep into the bar and stuck there, though Harley pulled valiantly with and oar, and they changed their places in the effort to lighten the weight at the forward end.

Suddenly there arose a fresh commotion and a shriek from Elouise. The lamb had had enough of sea voy-

aging and there, not far away, was the safe grassy shore. Overboard she went for a second time, and swam straight up the quiet waters of the cove to where the lighthouse garden came down almost to the beach. The white dog watched her with intense eyes and ears erect, but this time he made no move except to wag his tail interestedly when she scrambled safely out of the water and disappeared in the garden beyond.

"She's just got there a little ahead of us," laughed John. "Wonder who they'll think she is when they get sight of her. Say, Cap'n, I'll hop out into this shoal water and help show the boat off. I'm wet as a fish now."

"I'll take more muscle than you have to shove her off," returned Harley, preparing to step over the side of the boat.

Kirk Carew

But just then they heard a hail from behind them and turned to discover a long, strong lad swimming leisurely in from the deep water beyond.

"That's Kirk Carew," announced the skipper, "champion swimmer of these parts. Sit still, he'll have us off like winking."

Without stopping for greetings the young fellow got his shoulder under the engine tugged and spluttered. In a few minutes they came off the bar and went slipping up the cove, with Kirk Carew in the water, keeping easily alongside.

"Looks to me as if you must have got the message my sister teased me to send by that toy balloon," he remarked. "Anyhow, you've fetched her lost dog back."

John in the prow stiffened suddenly and his arms tightened around the dog's neck. But the older ones were too surprised to notice the little lad's dismay.

"Was Tatty talking about a dog in that funny letter she wrote?" cried Elouise.

"Sure she was. Pet, as she called him, was bought at a dog farm over Red Cove way day or two ago. This morning we brought him ashore with us, but he hadn't had time to get used to his new mistress, so we jumped off the boat and scuttled into the woods. We had to wait there at the wharf for a couple of hours while Dad was at the village, and all the time Tatty was badly worked up over losing Pet. After a while she declared she could see him running around in the dooryard of a house 'way up on the hill. She said she knew you would send him back if we could get a message to you. We couldn't leave the boat to go after him because Dad might come back any minute."

"Oh, a dog she saw up there at our house," cried John. "It was our own pet lamb, Pearl is white and about the same size as the dog. You couldn't tell the difference that far away."

Elouise laughed when Elouise explained matters. "So you were bringing the lamb to Tatty because you thought she was pining for a pet?"

The Roman parents spent all the time they could with their children, directing their rearing and education.

The Children of Rome

ANCIENT Rome presents to us a fine example of how childhood training makes a nation of strong citizens. The Roman family included not only a man with his wife and children, but also the sons with their wives and children, unmarried daughters and sometimes other relatives. When a girl married, she became a member of her husband's family. The head of the Roman family was known as the pater familias, who was immediate ruler of the family was shown after the birth of a child, as it was the custom to lay the new-born babe upon the ground at his feet. If he raised it in his arms, it at once became a member of the family, with all the rights and privileges, such as membership signified.

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A Frolic in the Meadow.

Well, she ought to appreciate that, but as long as she has her dog back for herself, in that case we'd better not let Tatty see her. She's apt to lose her head a bit over live things."

They landed and went up into the garden in search of Pearl. At the edge of the grass plat the older ones stopped to laugh, for there was the lamb frisking joyously about under the apple tree in company with a delighted small girl. Pearl was so glad to be safe on shore that she threw her heels in the air and danced sideways in the merriest fashion.

"Oh," gasped Tatty, dropping on the grass and drawing the lamb's head to her shoulder, "did you ever see anything so cunning and so dear? Where did she come from? Oh, are you going to take her away?"

All in an instant the small face was lit up with joy. She looked up at them, her blue eyes growing big with tears. Elouise and Harley stood

perplexed and John's face was for a moment as woeful as Tatty's. The Snowflake dog could not be his, now must he part with Pearl too? But Tatty's tears were too much for him.

"We brought the lamb for a present to you, Tatty," announced John valiantly, "and we found your dog, too, up in the woods."

Tatty held out a coaxing hand to the dog. "Come, Pet," she said, but the dog was too excited to wait back to lean against John's knee.

"Well, go with him, then," laughed Tatty. "I always knew you were a boy's dog by the way you went galloping around. I did feel dreadfully when you ran off but I'm all right now. Will you swap, boy?"

As they sailed away from Sky Island at the end of a delightful visit, John with his dog beside him looked back contentedly. "After this," he said, "I'll know what to do when we want a grand time—put a boat and run out to the black dot with a candle on it."

Peggy Goes Calling

PEGGY and Jane usually walked home from school together and played until supper time. But one afternoon Helen King went home with Jane, and Peggy walked off alone.

"I hope Mother's home," she thought; but her mother had gone out, and Peggy walked slowly to the living-room and curled up in her father's chair by the fire. There was a queer old carving on the back of this chair that Peggy liked very much, for it showed a cozy little room with a lady seated at a little table and a prim little girl in a short-waisted dress working a sampler. Peggy often watched the firelight dancing about the little carved room, and wondered what the little girl could say to her if she could talk. But today she was thinking of other things.

"I don't think it was very nice of Jane to run off like that," she began, half aloud, and then stopped, for she thought she heard a voice behind her saying:

"I must say I think some people are very thoughtless." Peggy looked around quickly, but no one was there, so she went on, "I certainly was very thoughtless of Jane."

"I didn't mean Jane," remarked the voice, "but how am I to work this sampler if you lean against me so that I can't move my needle?"

Peggy jumped up quickly, for the voice certainly seemed to come right out of her chair.

"I beg your pardon," she said politely, looking very hard at the chair. The blue was labeled, "The Sea of Imagination," and upon it was a tiny boat, following a course laid out in black dots. On the prow was its name: "The Good Ship Fancie." The course led straight across a wide stretch of sea into a harbor, which had an unusual name. It was called the Near-at-hand Far-away Harbor.

On the harbor shore was a landing place, and here stood a large signpost with many different directions marking upon it. It had arrows pointing in numerous roads which forked at this point. Marjorie made out the lettering on several signs: "Through the Paths of Long Ago to the Land of Romance," "To the Path of Adventure," "To the Children's Playground," etc.

Marjorie wondered which road she would prefer, and when she finally decided to go first to the Children's Playground, she noticed that just below the arrow was written in small letters: "See map No. 2." So she turned to the second sheet of paper. It showed a large fence with a gate across the wide stretch of sea into a harbor, which had an unusual name. It was called the Near-at-hand Far-away Harbor.

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COPPERS AND
OILS FEATURE
STOCK MARKETGeneral Trend Is Somewhat
Irregular — Realty
Sells Off

Responding to a series of favorable dividend announcements and the stiffening tendency of commodity values, stock prices worked moderately higher at the opening of today's New York market, although fluctuations generally were narrow.

Shares of the soft coal carriers were in demand, but other rail issues pursued a downward trend.

Exaggerated bidding for various specialties marked the first half hour's trading, elevating Brown Shoe and California Packing to new high levels for the year.

Resumption of dividends by Maryland Oil and the general advance in gasoline prices throughout the east had a tonic effect on the oil shares, which ignored another large increase in daily average crude production.

Improvement in the first quarter earnings of the oil companies, which stimulated trading in these issues, with Ray Consolidated singled out for special attention.

Disappointment over the size of the 10 per cent extra stock dividend declared by the U. S. Realty directors late yesterday was reflected in an initial break of 1/2 points in the common stock.

Foreign exchanges opened firm, demand sterling hovering around \$4.85.

Copper Shares Bought

The underlying strength of the market was well sustained throughout the morning, Wall Street regarding favorably the attitude of the Washington administration toward further tax legislation, and the report of a sharp gain in April exports.

Copper shares gathered strength as trading progressed on expectations of a larger foreign inquiry. Sugars and food shares continued to attract some buying orders, Cushman Baking being pushed up 5 points before noon.

Indications of progress in the Nickel Plate merger hearing at Washington promoted a brisk demand for Chesapeake & Ohio which at midday had advanced about 2 points above last night's close.

Savage Arms was subjected to heavy selling pressure, the upward movement more than 3 points to the lowest level of the year.

Call money renewed at 3 1/2 per cent. Operators for the rise encountered difficulty in pushing up prices in the early afternoon, but the market was forced to absorb the upward movement, taking and short selling, Atlantic Coast Line, and Western Pacific issues, American Republics, States Steel, U. S. East Iron Pipe, and Montana Power were among the outstanding heavy sellers. Investment buying of insurance stock lifted Continental and Fidelity to 5 points.

Bonds Active

Moderate activity, characterized to-day's bond trading, with prices working irregularly higher. Restoration of more stable political and financial conditions abroad laid the basis for broader buying of foreign obligations. New 1925 high records were established by Australia 7s and Brazilian 8s while French municipal and railroad bonds continued to extend their gains.

Price movements in the rail group lacked uniformity, the upward movement of Southern Railway, Seaboard, St. Paul, Iowa Central and Ann Arbor issues contrasting with the heaviness of Missouri Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Toledo division 4s, and Minneapolis & St. Louis refunding 5s.

Copper bonds kept pace with a rise in the stock of these companies.

Two Liberty bonds—the first and fourth 4 1/2s—sold at the year's highest levels.

LONDON STOCK
MARKET STEADY;
TRADING LISTLESS

LONDON, May 14.—The stock market was steady today but trading was listless. Oils were firm in spots, particularly Venezuelan issues. The rubber issues were in demand on renewed buoyancy of the staple. Industries on the whole were confused.

Gilt edged issues were firm, with money rates steady. French loans were colorless. Argentine railroads were on tighter money, following announcement that the export of gold from the Argentine will be permitted on and after June 10.

Home rails were quiet, ignoring trade reports that export coal business is at the lowest level yet.

Diamond shares were higher. Kaffirs were steady. Royal Dutch was 3 1/2 and Rio Tinto 4 1/4.

MORE COTTON IS
CONSUMED IN APRIL

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Cotton consumed during April aggregated 587,104 bales of lint and 50,136 bales of waste, compared with 582,674 of lint and 58,845 of waste during March, this year, and 478,583 of lint and 42,080 of waste during April, last year, the Census Bureau today announced.

Stocks of cotton on hand April 30 were held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,514,514 bales of lint and 162,861 of waste, compared with 1,644,793 of lint and 157,872 of waste on March 31, this year, and 1,322,801 of lint and 129,456 of waste on April 30, last year.

In public storage and at compresses 1,664,175 bales of lint and 48,653 of waste, compared with 2,237,113 of lint and 62,256 of waste on March 31, this year, and 1,510,619 of lint and 51,543 of waste on April 30, last year.

Imports during April totaled 22,400 bales, compared with 33,955 in March, this year, and 40,435 in April, last year.

Exports during April totaled 472,555 bales, including 32,877 bales of waste, compared with 734,897, including 27,081 of waste in March, this year, and 320,774, including 9561 of waste in April, last year.

Cotton spindles active during April totaled 33,412,550, compared with 31,225,132 in March, this year, and 31,863,454 in April, last year.

FORD ACTIVE IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 12 (Special Correspondence).—The new \$10,000,000 Ford manufacturing plant, which is being built on the site of the old Ford plant, is expected to be completed by June 1. It will employ 100 cars daily, according to S. F. Stowell, general manager. Eventually the plant will turn out 200 cars a day.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO, May 14.—The Chicago Board of Trade will start at once to meet the "constructive suggestions" of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, made yesterday in Washington, according to a cable from the Board of Trade, said today.

GALVESTON VOTES BOND ISSUES

GALVESTON, May 14.—Five bond issues were approved in a municipal election held at six to one. Bond issues include grade raising, \$20,000, sewer extension, \$200,000, paving, \$275,000, incinerator, \$75,000.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Sales	High	Low	May 14	May 13	Sales	High	Low	May 14	May 13
200 Abitibi	92	88	92	88	200 MTSR ppf	47	44	47	44
100 Adams Ex.	92	88	92	88	24900 Maryland Oil	47	44	47	44
200 Adams	92	88	92	88	10000 MTSR	47	44	47	44
100 Adams-Ru	92	88	92	88	100 Math Alkali	71	71	71	71
300 Air Reduc	101	101	101	101	300 Math	88	88	88	88
200 Air	101	101	101	101	300 Math	88	88	88	88
100 Allied Ch.	91	89	90	89	100 Maxwell Bet	88	87	87	87
300 Allied	91	89	90	89	100 Maxwell Bet	88	87	87	87
1600 Am Ac Ch	18	14	18	14	400 Met-Gld pr	20	20	20	20
500 Am	18	14	18	14	400 Met-Gld pr	20	20	20	20
100 Am	18	14	18	14	3300 Miami Cop	9	8	8	8
200 Am Brak	3	2	3	2	900 Midla Cnt pr	25	25	25	25
100 Am Brak	3	2	3	2	900 Midla Cnt pr	25	25	25	25
100 Am Brak	3	2	3	2	1200 Midl. States	9	9	9	9
100 Am Brak	3	2	3	2	1200 Midl. States	9	9	9	9
700 Am Car	107	105	106	106	2100 Mo K&T	34	33	33	33
100 Am Car	107	105	106	106	2100 Mo K&T	34	33	33	33
100 Am Car	107	105	106	106	3600 Motor Wheel	19	19	19	19
100 Am Chiel	52	52	52	52	3600 Motor Wheel	19	19	19	19
600 AmF&P pr	30	30	30	30	4500 Mo Pac	35	35	35	35
100 Am F&P	30	30	30	30	4500 Mo Pac	35	35	35	35
100 Am Hide pr	71	70	70	71	4500 Mont Pow	75	74	74	75
100 Am Hide	71	70	70	71	4500 Mont Pow	75	74	74	75
3200 Am Int pr	27	27	27	27	8400 Mon Mot	28	27	27	27
100 Am Int	27	27	27	27	8400 Mon Mot	28	27	27	27
100 Am La F	97	97	97	97	400 Mullins Bdy	17	17	17	17
100 Am Line	70	70	70	70	300 Murray Bdy	38	38	38	38
2000 Am	118	113	113	113	300 Murray Bdy	38	38	38	38
800 Am Metals	48	48	48	48	200 Nac Bisc	66	66	66	66
800 Am Metals	48	48	48	48	200 Nac Bisc	66	66	66	66
2500 Am Ship	111	109	109	109	100 Nat C&S pr	101	101	101	101
100 Am Steel	94	94	94	94	100 Nat Dairy	4	4	4	4
100 Am Steel	94	94	94	94	100 Nat Dri Sio	4	4	4	4

WORLD FACES SHORTAGE OF CRUDE RUBBER

British Stevenson Act Limiting Output a Factor—Consumption Increasing

The scramble among rubber manufacturers all over the world to get the essential raw material for their operations has sent crude rubber to 60 cents a pound, up from more than 200 cents from the 1924 low. Thanks to the Stevenson Act, under which exports from the British possessions in the Far East are restricted to 65 per cent of "standard production," there is little relief in sight for consumers of crude rubber.

Under the Stevenson Act the percentage of standard production permitted may be advanced a maximum of 100 per cent only at three months' intervals as the price rises. The 65 per cent quota went into effect May 1 and no further change is possible until Aug. 1, when a further advance to 75 per cent will take place provided prices are maintained.

The somewhat inflexible provisions of the Stevenson Act were designed to hold the crude rubber market at a minimum of 30 cents a pound. At this figure well-managed plantations can make a reasonable profit. The volume of exportations permitted is advanced or lowered each three months in accordance with the fluctuations in the crude rubber market. When the act was passed it was believed that these provisions gave enough flexibility to prevent the occurrence of a runaway rubber market.

Stocks Being Reduced

The present situation is the result of a number of unforeseen factors, the rapid recuperation of the rubber industry of Europe, the continued growth of the automobile industry in the United States, the popularization of the balloon tire and the bus. Balloon tires, for example, were shipped to the extent of 141,272 casings in March, 1924. Eleven months later shipments had risen to 764,874 casings.

A steady reduction in the visible supply of rubber has resulted from the rapid increase in production. Stocks in British warehouses at the end of February, 1925, were 78,855 tons, a year later 62,822 tons, Feb. 28, 1925, 55,636 tons.

At present the world's visible supply is estimated by one authority at not more than 30,000 tons, hardly more than a normal stock for New York alone. The big Akron tire plants have issued the unprecedented order that employees shall have no vacations before August 1.

Speculator a Factor

The unknown factor in the situation is the outside speculator. With crude rubber selling for more than three times its normal cost of production the market is naturally subject to occasional wild spells. Serious consideration of a proposal to modify the Stevenson Act, for example, though not believed at all likely, might result in a reaction which would bring out heavily held speculative lots of rubber.

Similarly present prices offer a temptation to smaller rubber manufacturers to use their raw material, at a profit, to produce smaller quantities of rubber. The world seems to be suffering from a shortage of rubber trees in the tropics and Straits Settlements.

New plantings are being made to revive an industry that has been years in bringing a new crop to maturity.

Consumption is increasing at an authority goes on to say, even with the price of rubber has risen up to 85 per cent from the 1924 low.

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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Alxams Ex. Co. 48	High	Low	Ohio Pub. Ser. 7 A 47	High	Low
Alx Rubber 38 36	89	89 1/2	Old Ben Car 78 B 47	89	109
Am Ag Chem Int'l 58 38	101 1/2	101 1/4	Or. Bond 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Ag Chem Int'l 58 38	101 1/2	101 1/4	Or. Short Line 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Ag Chem Int'l 58 38	101 1/2	101 1/4	Or. Short Line 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Cotton 41 58 31	94 1/4	94 1/4	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
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Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
Am Mach 44 58	99	99	Or. Steel 48	101 1/2	101 1/4
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The messages from several of the best-known American authorities on bird and animal life appearing today in The Christian Science Monitor are all of the same tenor, namely, the need for immediate additional measures in the United States and elsewhere looking to the preservation of the Nation's wild creatures, its friends in feathers and fur. These men, thoroughly informed on the subject, are convinced that, unless there be a general awakening to the situation, a considerable number of varieties, both of birds and animals, will soon be exterminated.

Preserving America's Wild Life

It is easy to conjecture what would have happened to the American bison, the "buffalo," that half a century ago roamed the western plains in countless numbers, but for the unselfish efforts of one citizen, who could not witness the passing of this noble animal without a protest. Now there are several large herds of bison, enough, it appears, in view of awakened public sentiment, to place them beyond the possibility of extinction. The passenger pigeon, one of the most attractive and perhaps the most numerous of migrant birds, a half-century ago had no champion, and it has disappeared forever. Several other varieties of birds are approaching the point of extermination, and only immediate and effective measures can save them.

Conservation of wild life has assumed much more than a sentimental importance. There are sound economic reasons for stopping the destruction of birds and animals, especially of the birds with which the American continent was so generously supplied. It seems inevitable that with the increase of population and the consequent lessening of forest areas, the natural haunts of the wild folk, and the decrease of the food supply, the wild creatures are forced to face new conditions. The splendid example set by England in conservation and protection of birds should everywhere inspire effort in a like direction. In that country, with its congested population and comparatively small wood areas, bird life is plentiful and apparently is on the increase.

Game birds in particular are in grave danger in the United States. With the coming of the pump gun and magazine rifle, the chances of game to escape have been greatly reduced, since a whole flock of birds or a whole herd of big game may be destroyed by a single hunter. The great economic value of bird life to agriculture is established. All agree that every effort should be made to increase the production of food crops. It is being learned that birds are the farmer's best allies, rendering in the destruction of noxious insects and seeds of harmful weeds a service of almost incalculable value. For this reason alone, entirely apart from the joy to be experienced from the presence of these feathered friends, every means should be taken to conserve the life of the song birds.

With game birds, the situation is somewhat different. The argument of their food value seems a reasonable one; and in consequence they are rapidly disappearing before the army of hunters which annually sets out for their destruction. This condition, it seems, is difficult to improve, so long as men find sport in the gratification of the primitive desire to kill. This instinct removed, the pursuit of game birds and animals would be greatly reduced. The desire to secure game as food is less keen than is generally believed, and when the love of killing has been overcome, the wild creatures will be in much less danger.

The problem of conservation will be solved when mankind learns the great pleasure that comes from cherishing and protecting the creatures with which nature has so bountifully supplied the earth. All good citizens can aid in this really important enterprise by assisting in establishing bird sanctuaries and game preserves, and by turning the thoughts of the hunter to the far greater satisfaction found in the study and observation of wild game, rather than in killing. The question involves the change from love of killing to the greater love of saving beast and bird.

It is regrettable that the chief moral which the French Radical newspapers draw from the elevation of Von Hindenburg to the presidency of the Reich, is that women should not be given the vote. They assert, rightly or wrongly, that the Marshal would have failed had he not been supported by the more impressive sex—as they are pleased to call the German women. They hasten to add that if personal glamour can achieve such results in Germany, the influence of the priests on women in France would help the reactionaries. They declare that it is now proved that votes for women do not aid the cause of peace.

If the French Radicals who would refuse the vote to women on the ground that they are their adversaries, continued their reasoning a little further, they would be compelled to reach the conclusion that their political opponents, the Nationalists and the Conservatives, should be disenfranchised purely because the effect of their vote is against progress, as understood by the Radicals. A more grotesque argument it would be difficult to conceive. It is sectarianism in its most extreme form. The Democrat cannot ask whether the extension of the vote to all citizens, irrespective of sex, will be in his favor or not; he must look at the matter with the eyes of justice. He must act impartially and consider whether it is fair that one half of the people shall be allowed to express their opinion while the other half must remain silent. Otherwise he must abandon frankly his belief in democratic methods. With the internal affairs of France we are not entitled to interfere, but it is the duty of every man to refute false reasoning, in no matter what quarter, and a more perfect example of false reasoning would be hard to find than is

now to be found in certain French newspapers.

But in the broader aspect it remains to be seen whether Von Hindenburg's advent is as unfortunate as is pretended. It is clear that he owes his success to personal, rather than to political causes, and many electors who voted for him did so without the smallest warlike purpose. They sympathize with the old warrior who is a national figure. In point of fact, nothing has really changed in Germany. The coming of Von Hindenburg cannot alter the nation's sentiments. If those sentiments are such as would bring about a fresh European struggle, the struggle would have begun with Marx as President. If those sentiments are such as would favor true peace, true peace will be attained with Von Hindenburg as chief. There is much which would encourage us to believe that Germany does not desire to pursue the ancient feud, and in any event is not in a position to take up an attitude of hostility to France during the septennate of Von Hindenburg.

Nor should the French forget their own history. They too had their Hindenburg after the defeat of 1870. They elected Marshal MacMahon as their President. MacMahon may fairly be described as anti-Republican in tendency, but nevertheless the Republic was consolidated. There was no return to the monarchy or to the empire. In the early days of the Constitution of a republic it is inevitable that there should be lingering tenderness for the monarchy. But that tenderness may disappear. The French, if they considered their own conduct, would remember that they chose as Chief of the State a military man of the old régime who was particularly friendly with the former sovereign, with the arrière-pensée of having at their head a leader capable of attempting a coup d'état. But MacMahon, whatever may be thought of his struggle with the Parliament on entirely different grounds, was completely loyal to the Constitution he had sworn to defend. Why should it be supposed that German history should be on other lines than that of France?

Assurances have been given by Germany that the promise of a pact of mutual guarantees holds good, and it would be foolish for France, on a mere question of persons, to reject the offer and to reverse the policy of the past year.

The London Observer, a weekly newspaper of wide circulation and influence, is doing a notable public service by publishing each week a carefully reasoned and thoroughly authoritative article on features of the liquor trade in the United Kingdom. The Observer is not an advocate of prohibition—few organs of public opinion in Great Britain have yet reached that logical conclusion of the liquor problem—but it is untiring in pointing out the offenses against public welfare chargeable to the "trade," and in urging steadily progressive restrictions upon that antisocial force.

An article in a recent Observer upon the results of local option in Scotland is full of interesting facts. The writer states a case which will be familiar to Americans, when he says, "It is the strategy of the licensed trade to pretend that the exercise of local option in Scotland has completely failed, and that there is no enthusiasm for it now." How natural that sounds! It is precisely the same policy which the foes of prohibition adopt in the United States. It is the strategy which they would instantly renew if they were enabled to extort from the United States Congress the concession of the legalization of light wines and beer. The plea for the open saloon, the "poor man's club," would inevitably follow.

The Observer, however, demolishes the "trade's" attack on local option in Scotland. "Contrary to the lurid stories," it says, "circulated from interested quarters, that since the public bars have been closed numbers of homes have been turned into shebeens, and that more drink is consumed than ever before, statistics prove that drunkenness in the dry areas has been practically eliminated, and that all the fruits of sobriety have naturally followed. Teachers find children better clothed and shod, employers find their workmen more efficient, shopkeepers report increased business, and landlords receive their rents more promptly."

These are precisely the conditions bred of prohibition in the United States. "Lurid stories" are more common and even more lurid on this side of the ocean than on that, but the facts by which they are discredited are equally patent in both countries. Our London contemporary, moreover, does not content itself with broad generalizations or the expression of common opinion, but cites records and official utterances in support of its position. We quote a few which are worthy of consideration:

Shetland—Lerwick Burgh—Electorate, 1925. Licenses, 17. Licenses were abolished in May, 1921. Number of persons who were charged with drunkenness, or with offenses in which drink was involved: Three wet years: 1914, 139; 1915, 155; 1916, 169; total, 463. Three dry years: 1922, 13; 1923, 27; 1924, 26; total, 66.

(In 1917, 1918, and 1919 the sale of spirits was prohibited by an Order of the Liquor Control Board.)

Dumfrieshire—Kirkcubright Burgh—Electorate, 4466. Licenses, 11. Licenses were abolished in May, 1921. Convictions for drunkenness: Three wet years: 1918, 1; 1919, 6; 1920, 14; total, 21. Three dry years: 1922, 0; 1923, 1; 1924, 0; total, 1.

Rates and taxes—In 1922, the first "dry" year, taxes were reduced 18s. in every £211 rental.

The Parish Council in year ending May, 1922, had 44 fewer applications for relief than in 1921.

Infant mortality—In 1914, the last complete "wet" year, the rate was:—

For Scotland 115 per 1,000

For Kirkcubright 126 per 1,000

In 1922, the first complete "dry" year, the rate was:—

For Scotland 85 per 1,000

For Kirkcubright 101 per 1,000

Consumption of milk—The co-operative store sold in 1914, 43,000 gallons, in 1922 153,000 gallons.

Municipal savings bank (opened in 1921):—

1921 £15,579

1922 £17,393

1923 £22,856

Depositors, 1921, 251; 1924, 481.

The same story is told in other Scottish local option districts. It is little wonder that the "trade," south of the border, is disquieted and seeks to discredit the operation of the law in Scotland in every way. Ideas are not checked at frontiers, and as the fruit of Scotland's experience becomes better known in England, the powerful political influence of the "trade" will be hard put to it to block the English determination to test out this system at home.

President Coolidge has not hesitated in declaring his opposition to the plan of the War Department, announced by the General Staff, to make Armistice Day, Nov. 11, the occasion for an annual Defense Day muster of the military forces of the United States. He had not been consulted, it appears, before the recommendation was made to link Armistice Day with Defense Day. Had he been, it is quite probable that the War Department heads and the members of the General Staff would have saved themselves some embarrassment. Now they have been informed that the President believes it would "violate the spirit of Armistice Day to make it the occasion of a national defense demonstration."

The "official spokesman" for the President is quoted as saying, after the receipt of the War Department's proposal, that Armistice Day is an occasion that should be dedicated, above all else, to considerations of peace. "Being the anniversary of the day on which hostilities ceased in the most destructive war the world has ever known, Armistice Day, President Coolidge thinks, should not be linked with official action of any kind suggestive of war." That is the brief but pointed message.

The recommendation of the General Staff regarding Defense Day was followed immediately by the statement from Washington that Congress will be asked at its next session to increase the size of the standing army from its present quota of 118,000 to 150,000, to provide a "sufficient personnel for Hawaii and other overseas garrisons." This addition of 32,000 men, it is stated, would materially strengthen the land defenses of Oahu, the principal Hawaiian island, and permit the expansion of forces in the Philippines. A little more than a year ago, when it was proposed to "mobilize" the military forces of the country on Sept. 12, in commemoration of the battle of St. Mihiel, public disapproval of the plan was freely expressed. There still remains, it cannot be denied, opposition to any governmental policy that involves extraordinary military activity in time of peace.

From the standpoint of those who, from whatever motives, seek to keep alive the thought of the necessity of armed conflict, the plans proposed are easily defensible. But their insistence is in direct opposition to the trend of popular thought. The American people have advanced perceptibly in their determination to eventually abandon recourse to war, either at home or abroad. Their insistent objection to the Mobilization Day exercises last year was not expressive of an adherence to the theories of pacifism. It was but a popular disapproval of organized militaristic activities and of the apparent purpose of those who feel that they are responsible for the maintenance of powerful military organizations to glorify war and all its terrible and costly practices.

The defenders of the war machine do not make any secret of the fact that they believe the successful effort to inflict their Defense Day plans upon the Nation served to allay popular apprehension. Their effort now to educate the public to a belief in the need of increasing the personnel of the standing army conforms to the general plan marked out.

This does not mark the progress in the way of peaceful settlement of international misunderstanding so greatly desired by the people of the whole world today. Defense days, mobilization days, and muster days can never appropriately commemorate peace days or armistice days. A nation cannot properly express its gratitude that war has ceased while seeing to it that its powder is dry and that its outposts are more strongly enforced. The way to permanent and lasting peace lies not in the path cut by the sword, nor along a highway blazed and scarred by gunfire and bombs.

In his rise from the position of a humble commoner to become a peer of England and a Knight of the most exalted Order of the Garter, Viscount Milner—whose work in Egypt and South Africa constitutes a monument to his memory—occupies an outstanding position in Great Britain as a characteristic example of the social revolution in England that followed the Victorian days. He is a typical representative, that is, of the group of men who, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, pushed their way into political power in England, against the tradition of a governing class. The son of a country physician of moderate circumstances, Alfred Milner, for a number of years, following his entry at Temple Bar in 1881, earned a somewhat scanty livelihood at the courts, supplementing his practice with journalistic work. It was during this period that he made an unsuccessful attempt to enter Parliament, his defeat at that time apparently removing from his thought all expectations of ever adding the letters M. P. to his name. His entry into politics came rather unexpectedly, however, with his being appointed in 1887 as private secretary to the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. And thereafter his rise was rapid. Besides his political career, Lord Milner found time to devote to the writing of several books, the last one—"Questions of the Hour"—appearing in 1923.

Not long since a lecturer at the Royal Institution in London told his audience that it would be news to many people that there were professional plant collectors whose business it was to introduce new hardy plants into Great Britain from the almost limitless wealth of flowers in temperate Asia, the Andes and elsewhere. He explained that the collector must be able to recognize new hardy plants, and to envision them when transplanted to the garden. He must be able to spot such plants at any time in their growth and then return on his tracks in October or November in order to collect their seeds, only to find oftentimes that they were buried in snow and had to be dug out. Hearing of people engaged in vocations of this nature, so strange to the ordinary individual, reminds one of the man who put his occupation down on a census report as a maker of artificial seeds for strawberry jam!

Editorial Notes

The Milan Fair, or the Feltra Campionaria Internationale, has been a great success this year, and thousands of visitors have daily entered the portals of the exhibition grounds on the outskirts of the great industrial town. The exact amount of business done this year has not yet been ascertained, but judging by the increased number of exhibitors, and stands it is confidently anticipated that the figure of \$17,440,155 lire reached last year will be exceeded, and the round figure of 1,000,000 lire may even perhaps be surpassed.

The most interesting foreign pavilions were the German and the British, and each of these two countries had its own special "day." Germany, perhaps, comes immediately after Italy for the volume of trade that has been done in the duration of the fair, and the importance that Germany attributes to the exhibition has been proved by the fact that no less than 24 special correspondents arrived from Germany to attend "Germany's day." This year Soviet Russia also had a stand, but as the exhibits arrived too late to be placed on show, it has performed remained empty.

Italy is certainly one of those countries where meetings, conferences or exhibitions of local or international importance are always taking place. This year has been a really exceptional one for the great number of meetings and shows, and preparations are well in hand for the gatherings that are to occur during the next year. Prominent among these is the World's Forestry Congress organized by the International Institute of Agriculture and the Italian Government, which will convene in Rome in the spring of the coming year. The organizing committee has already been appointed and includes many distinguished members of the International Institute of Agriculture, among whom are Prof. Asher Hobson, delegate of the United States of America at the Institute, together with the Norwegian and Brazilian colleagues. Experts in forestry, timber and the allied trades from all parts of the world will be invited to Rome, and an exhibition will be held at the same time of the principal forest products as well as of the machinery used in their conversion. The delegates will be invited to visit the most interesting forest lands in Italy and endeavors are being made to enable experts to visit other countries as well.

The results of the census, taken on Dec. 1, 1921, of the Tridentine Venice province, annexed to the Italian kingdom as the result of the Great War, have just been published. The delay seems to have been due to the numerous difficulties and conflicts of opinion in different communes and to the confusion resulting after the first period of occupation. The figures given are very interesting, as they provide an official estimate of the number of the German-speaking people within the new borders of Italy. The population has increased from 641,897 on Dec. 31, 1910 to 847,793 on Dec. 1, 1921. Of these 426,628 speak Italian, while 195,650 speak German, and 25,415 are described as foreigners, who had settled in the province before it was handed over to Italy. The diffusion of culture in this region is extraordinarily great, as 58 per cent of the male and female population over six years of age can read. The figure on the "where born" is much more from those given by the Austrians in 1910. Indeed at that time, when Italian irredentism was very active in that part of the Austrian Empire, 615 out of every 1000 inhabitants were reported as speaking only the Italian tongue.

The Arditi II, which is at present at the harbor of Spezia, will leave Italy within two or three months, on a trip to Equatorial Africa. The expedition is to be financed by an industrial group from Milan and the Government. The ceremony of the changing of the name of the ship, from that of Princess Alice to Arditi II, took

Difficulties of the Indian Law Courts

By JFOR EVANS

This is the story of Ram Krishan as I heard it in the High Court of Appeal in Allahabad before two English Justices. Ram Krishan, a Hindu, had a shop in Allahabad, and a gun and some cartridges. Riots broke in Allahabad between Hindus and Muhammadans. One day, by the water fountain in front of Ram Krishan's shop, Hindus and Muhammadans began quarreling, and in the middle of the quarrel Ram Krishan fired a shot, or, may be, more than one shot, into the middle of the crowd. So far everyone is agreed as to the story, but for details we must go to eyewitnesses who have sworn by all that is sacred to them that they will tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," of what they saw Ram Krishan do that day.

The Muhammadans who oppose Ram Krishan and give evidence for the Crown say: "Your Lordships, a few peaceful Muhammadans were drawing water at the well before Ram Krishan's house. Hindus, in great numbers, gathered around and abused them, but the peace-loving Muhammadans took no notice. Suddenly Ram Krishan appeared on the balcony of his house carrying his gun, and shouting, 'Maro! Maro!' (kill! kill!). Then Ram Krishan fired again and again, and many Muhammadans fell."

What would you do if you were their Lordships? Is it not a simple story of crime, and is not Ram Krishan a palpable villain? But let us see what the defense has to say.

The witnesses for the defense are all Hindus, like Ram Krishan himself. "Your Lordships," they say, "there had been rioting in Allahabad, and many Muhammadans had been attacking the Hindus. Now, Your Lordships, there is a lane by Ram Krishan's house called 'The Lane of the Mosque,' and in this lane no one lives, except the Muhammadans."

"On that morning a few of us, Hindus, were talking to Ram Krishan quietly outside his house. Suddenly a crowd of Muhammadans armed with Shatis came running from the Lane of the Mosque, crying 'Maro! Maro!' 'Kill the Hindus!' 'Kill the Hindus!' 'Rob Ram Krishan's shop and kill him!' Poor Ram Krishan was very frightened, for he had a safe with much money in his shop. He ran into his shop, up the stairs, seized his gun, and fired one shot into the air to frighten the Muhammadans in the square."

My Lords of Appeal, what will you decide now? Ram Krishan clings to the same story as the Hindu witnesses for the defense, and that story disagrees in every detail with the Muhammadan prosecution story, except that apparently all parties admit that one shot, at least, was fired.

I have told the story of Ram Krishan, not because it is exceptional, but because it illustrates the difficulties

of justice in India. The Appeal Court in Allahabad was crowded with the friends and enemies of Ram Krishan, who, though they did not understand a word of English, had seen the faces of the advocates and the judges, to try to estimate the progress of the case. One wondered what was passing within those turbans and tarbush heads.

The case has been tried two or three times in lower courts, and such are the contradictions of the witnesses that not one but all of them, defense and prosecution alike, have been sent to trial for perjury. Not only do they contradict one another, but they contradict their own previous statements. Somewhere in the maze of lying there exists the story of what Ram Krishan really did on that day of rioting in Allahabad. It is all so confusing to a Western mind.

If Ram Krishan had a gun and shot with that gun, and people were wounded near the balcony outside Ram Krishan's house, then surely, says a Western mind, Ram Krishan shot those people. Yet there is a big possibility that the Western mind would be wrong. There had been rioting in several places in Allahabad that day, and it was known that certain Muhammadans not identified had been wounded. What, as the defense said, was to prevent the friends of those Muhammadans bearing their wounded to the water fountain by Ram Krishan's shop so that they could provide substantial evidence against a Hindu?

One remembers the story in Kipling's "Kim," of the Mahatras who had many enemies and of how they tried to have him done away with. I imagined once that the story of the Mahatras was some far-fetched creation of Kipling's imagination, and yet here, in the case of Ram Krishan, was an almost exact parallel of faked evidence in every detail.

In writing of India I have tried to emphasize those enormous problems outside political fields which are forgotten in the impassioned propaganda of the politician. This great problem of how to administer justice to 300,000,000 people is yet unsolved. Ram Krishan's case was tried by two English justices, who could have no possible personal bias in the case. But if both justices had been Muhammadans, or both Hindus, what would have happened then, and would that crowd of friends and enemies at the back of the court have been quiet when the verdict was given? Nor do complications end there, for the crown prosecutor may be a thorough, competent nobody, appointed by the favoritism of some influential Muhammadan or Hindu.

Many talk about India and what should happen to her, but I would ask them to see if their method of reform incorporates some system of justice which can find out the truth of what happens when the Ram Krishans of India fire their guns.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, May 14

For the first time yesterday evening an attempt was made to link London and Rome directly by telephone. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who was present when the conversations were exchanged, considers the first experiment successful, although there were moments when nothing was audible. Before the regular service starts more tests will be necessary.

Italy has at last begun to show openly her active interest in her colonial possessions, and recently a party of senators and deputies, taking advantage of the long recess, paid a visit to the Dodecanese Islands, Tripoli and Cyrenaica. The present Government has, among other merits, that of having given the most careful attention to colonial matters, and the results obtained in the past two years in this field are very remarkable. Not only has the Central Government sanctioned the construction of new roads, railway lines and aqueducts in Libya, but the port of Tripoli has been improved and enlarged, and the finances of the largest of all the Italian colonies have been reorganized and placed on a sound basis. Calm now prevails among the tribes, and the natives have given many worthy proofs of their loyalty to the mother-country. Much has been done to improve agricultural conditions, and the efforts toward the encouragement of local production have resulted in the oasis of Tripoli being cultivated to an extent hitherto unknown. In the most ancient Italian colony, Erythraea, which has been for more than 40 years under Italian rule, the great hydraulic works started two years ago for the purpose of utilizing the waters of the river Gash to irrigate the Tessenet plain will be completed next month.

The Milan Fair, or the Feltra Campionaria Internationale, has been a great success this year, and thousands of visitors have daily entered the portals of the exhibition grounds on the outskirts of the great industrial town. The exact amount of business done this year has not yet been ascertained, but judging by the increased number of exhibitors, and stands it is confidently anticipated that the figure of \$17,440,155 lire reached last year will be exceeded, and the round figure of 1,000,000 lire may even perhaps be surpassed. The most interesting foreign pavilions were the German and the British, and each of these two countries had its own special "day." Germany, perhaps, comes immediately after Italy for the volume of trade that has been done in the duration of the fair, and the importance that Germany attributes to the exhibition has been proved by the fact that no less than 24 special correspondents arrived from Germany to attend "Germany's day." This year Soviet Russia also had a stand, but as the exhibits arrived too late to be placed on show, it has performed remained empty.

Italy is certainly one of those countries where meetings, conferences or exhibitions of local or international importance are always taking place. This year has been a really exceptional one for the great number of meetings and shows, and preparations are well in hand for the gatherings that are to occur during the next year. Prominent among these is the World's Forestry Congress organized by the International Institute of Agriculture and the Italian Government, which will convene in Rome in the spring of the coming year. The organizing committee has already been appointed and includes many distinguished members of the International Institute of Agriculture, among whom are Prof. Asher Hobson, delegate of the United States of America at the Institute, together with the Norwegian and Brazilian colleagues. Experts in forestry, timber and the allied trades from all parts of the world will be invited to Rome, and an exhibition will be held at the same time of the principal forest products as well as of the machinery used in their conversion. The delegates will be invited to visit the most interesting forest lands in Italy and endeavors are being made to enable experts to visit other countries as well.

The results of the census, taken on Dec. 1, 1921, of the Tridentine Venice province, annexed to the Italian kingdom as the result of the Great War, have just been published. The delay seems to have been due to the numerous difficulties and conflicts of opinion in different communes and to the confusion resulting after the first period of occupation. The figures given are very interesting, as they provide an official estimate of the number of the German-speaking people within the new borders of Italy. The population has increased from 641,897 on Dec. 31, 1910 to 847,793 on Dec. 1, 1921. Of these 426,628 speak Italian, while 195,650 speak German, and 25,415 are described as foreigners, who had settled in the province before it was handed over to Italy. The diffusion of culture in this region is extraordinarily great, as 58 per cent of the male and female population over six years of age can read. The figure on the "where born" is much more from those given by the Austrians in 1910. Indeed at that time, when Italian irredentism was very active in that part of the Austrian Empire, 615 out of every 1000 inhabitants were reported as speaking only the Italian tongue.

The Arditi II, which is at present at the harbor of Spezia, will leave Italy within two or three months, on a trip to Equatorial Africa. The expedition is to be financed by an industrial group from Milan and the Government. The ceremony of the changing of the name of the ship, from that of Princess Alice to Arditi II, took

place not long since at Spezia, when a few persons were privileged to visit the yacht. The ship has been properly fitted out for all the comforts and accommodations that her space permits. The storage of all the numberless accessories for the land journeys has been very skillfully made. There are two six-cylinder Alfa Romeo cars, a colonial torpedo car and two powerful motorbikes. There are also two German Autogehers of the most modern type, which recently crossed the Sahara Desert, armed with machine guns, two Fiat motor lorries, two Ford, six Autokamp trailers, each bearing a complete camp outfit for six persons, a hydroplane, sixteen motorcycles and many disembarcation barges.

An old-fashioned custom which has fallen into disuse is the historic feast of Cervara. The numerous German artists living in Rome used to gather at about this time of the year and walk to the Ponte Mole, outside the Porta Maggiore, dressed in fantastic costumes to welcome their fellow countrymen who came to Rome to study art. This was a facsimile of the days when to enter Rome one had to pass the Ponte Mole, where any person of rank or importance was met and welcomed to the city by dignitaries and friends. With the advent of trains, the German artists living in Rome kept up a yearly festival in the historic spot, which was gradually attended by artists of other nationalities. The feast was finally given up altogether and the grottoes of Cervara no longer resound to the merrymaking of youthful Germans.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of the suitability, and he will not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The French War Debts to America

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: There is as much ado about the French war debt as there was over the British debt. Britain arranged to pay, as doubtless France will eventually do. But the historian of the future will blush, if he is an American, when he records the transactions of the French Republic.

During this uncalled-for sanguinary struggle, only made possible by Prussian militarism, which, following the lead of ancient Rome, sought to dominate and conquer the world, France lost 1,500,000 of her sons. Great Britain came to her rescue, but raw levies had to be recruited, as at the conscription was forbidden. Four and a half millions of Britons were enrolled, however, before military service became compulsory.

Toward the close of 1916 peace was in prospect. Germany notified America, through secret diplomatic channels, to sound the British leaders and find out if they were willing to stop the war. Britain was willing, and President Wilson gladly notified Germany to that effect. But the war party early in 1917 gained the ascendancy in German affairs, and ruthless submarine warfare was determined upon. This German policy forced the United States into the conflict—not to save France, help Great Britain, nor to avenge stricken Belgium, but to protect American vessels on the high seas, which were being ruthlessly destroyed.

General Pershing recently said: "The Allies for one year and a half held the Germans back, sustained by loans from America." However, America at first got an army over there, mostly in British ships. As Admiral Sims said: "If it were not for the British merchant fleet, 75 per cent of our men could not have crossed, and if it were not for the British fleet, 100 per cent of our men would have been obliged to stay at home."

American politicians are fond of asserting that the United States put 4,000,000 men on the side of the Allies, and that 50,000 of these perished in battle, while America gave \$34,000,000,000 to the cause. As a matter of fact, less than 10,000 perished in actual battle, the greatest loss being from other causes. Indeed, the mortality rate, outside of actual battle fatalities in the army, was nearly five times as large as it was in civil life, though the army was made up of the pick of the Nation's men.

But where did those billions of dollars go? Outside the comparatively small sum loaned to the Allies, who profit the most? One billion dollars was spent in searching the forests for spruce for airplanes, and in the war ended, not an American-built airplane was in service. The Christian Science Monitor published the facts at the time. Vast sums were spent on wooden fleets that still lie wasting in a number of harbors, Lake Union in Washington and San Bernice, California, among them.

Twenty-six thousand American citizens became millionaires, and one bunch of speculators in Wall Street made \$11,700,000,000 out of the war. Why does not the Government of the United States get after such men, instead of poor stricken France?

The war is over—six years and six months have elapsed since peace dawned on a weary world, but thousands of stores are still selling army goods. Food enough was bought to last for years. Millions of dollars' worth of meats were spoiled or stolen.

After the war were ended, 33,000 automobiles were shipped to France. The average citizen realizing the deplorable waste and the enormous losses sustained by the Allies, cannot but wish that a conference between them and the United States had been called, that a fair pro rata of the losses sustained by each nation might have been ascertained. If France gave freely of her citizens, America should give something besides dollars with a string to them.

J. A. S.

France and Von Hindenburg